





## A Town in Belgium Welcomes Missiles

**Florennes Rejects Outside Protesters, Hopes Cruises Ignite Economic Boom**

By Richard Bernstein  
New York Times Service  
FLORENNES, Belgium — A weathered house of white-washed brick just down the road from the large Belgian air base here contains a new café, called the Florenne. It was opened by a group of young anti-nuclear activists from elsewhere in this country who hope it will become a center of local opposition to the expected installation nearby of 48 U.S. cruise missiles.

But Florennes, an economically depressed town of 11,500 set among gentle, pastoral hills in southern Belgium, is not the kind of place where the peace movement gets a very warm reception.

It has reacted to the probable arrival of nuclear weapons with calm, with acceptance, even with signs of welcome.

"The anti-missile people say that the population is resigned to the missiles," the town's conservative mayor, Louis Timmermans, said. "The truth is that they never did anything to express any ideas against them."

"There were foreigners who came here," Mr. Timmermans went on, referring to people, not just from the Netherlands and West Germany who have come to the town to take part in demonstrations, but also to Belgians coming from other parts of the country.

Recently, Mr. Timmermans said, "they held a demonstration, but when they marched, the streets were empty. Nobody from Florennes was there."

In fact, on some other occasions, particularly on once-a-year, nationally organized marches that began in Florennes in 1983, as many as 12,000 people have turned up from around the country, including small numbers who came from Florennes.

In addition, there is a local pacifist organization, consisting of about 10 people — some school-teachers, a member of a church organization working in rural areas, a conscientious objector doing alternative service in the town — who organized a Committee to Safeguard the Region of Florennes. The group holds discussions and disseminates anti-nuclear pamphlets.

In 1979 Belgium agreed to the decision of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization to base 48 ground-launched cruise missiles in Florennes, long the site of a Belgian air force base where about 800 U.S. personnel are normally stationed.

The Belgians also said, however, that they would review the decision every six months before carrying

out the deployment, thus leaving open the possibility that the country might not proceed with the actual installation, a possibility that causes other members of the alliance considerable concern.

In recent weeks, Prime Minister Wilfried Martens has been presiding over meetings of government ministers to make a decision on whether to proceed now with a first deployment that, according to the NATO schedule, should begin before the end of this month.

Some are said to be pressing for a postponement to give the renewed Soviet-American negotiations a chance to produce results. Others are reported to be arguing that Belgium will lose influence and credibility within the Western alliance if deployment does not go ahead on schedule. A decision is expected any day.

Meanwhile, in Florennes, the place where the missiles would be placed, townspeople have shown something close to indifference, tinged with annoyance, at the efforts to turn the place into a center for anti-nuclear sentiment. The major such effort, they said, is being pressed by a group of pacifists largely from the university town of Louvain in the Flemish-speaking part of Belgium.

It was the Flemish pacifists, for example, who recently opened the Florenne café just down the road from the air base.

"Our main principle is just to be here," Kris van Hoeck, a member of the group said, "to be a protest against the base. We also want to create a center for people to carry out actions here. We believe only in nonviolent actions." He said there were about 30 regular members in the anti-nuclear group.

Mr. van Hoeck said that, using a personal loan from a bank, he bought the building housing the café. In its first few days of operation, he said, only about 15 customers have come for coffee.

"The reason people here are for the base is because they make money from the presence of the Americans," Mr. van Hoeck said.

Others here agree that the influx of money from the base is a factor in local acceptance of the missiles. Florennes, which used to depend on dairy farming and steel mills in nearby cities, has seen many of the mills close.

But the factors operating in Florennes also seem to include some strong memories of occupation during World War II, good feelings toward the United States, which liberated the place in 1944 from the Nazi occupation, and a sense that Belgium has given a promise that must be kept.



Hostages are released and guided to safety from the Turkish Embassy in Ottawa after they were held for four hours by three Armenian gunmen who later surrendered to the police.

## Armenians Charged in Ottawa Attack

United Press International  
OTTAWA — The police have filed murder charges against three men who stormed the Turkish Embassy, killed a security guard and held 12 people hostage for four hours.

The men, who surrendered to the police Tuesday, identified themselves as members of the Armenian Revolutionary Army. The three were identified as Kevork Marachetian, 35, of LaSalle, Quebec;

Rafik Panos Tizian, 27, of Scarborough, Ontario; and Ohannes Nounbarian, 30, of Montreal.

Turkey's ambassador to Canada, Coskun Kirca, 58, was injured during the incident when he jumped from a second-floor window of the embassy. He was to undergo surgery. The police said none of the other 12 hostages, including the ambassador's wife, teen-age daughter and 10 embassy staff members, was injured in the incident.

The police said the gunmen approached the gate of the embassy in a rented van at about 7 A.M. and were confronted by an embassy security guard. The guard was shot but managed to sound an alarm before he died.

The three gunmen then blew the embassy door off its hinges with explosives, authorities said. A police officer said the men were armed with numerous firearms, including shotguns and revolvers.

## Gorbachev Is Invited to Visit the U.S.

(Continued from Page 1)

"Whenever we can," Mr. Bush, who arrived Tuesday in Moscow, hoped to meet with Mr. Gorbachev late Wednesday, Mr. Speakes said.

"If the opportunity presents itself, we will weigh all of the factors, pro and con, and the president will make a decision on whether it would be beneficial to the cause of world peace to participate in a meeting with the Soviet leaders," said Mr. Speakes.

"If it is possible to arrange such a meeting with full and careful preparation," he added, "it could make

a constructive contribution to the relations between our countries."

Mr. Speakes was asked if the president was, in fact, "seeking a summit at an early or a mutually convenient date." He responded, "The latter — mutually convenient."

His comment endorsing a meeting with the new Soviet leader was the first time the administration had said precisely that conditions had changed somewhat over previous years for a summit meeting.

Administration officials had been saying a meeting between the

two should include a specific agenda and would have to hold good chances for a constructive outcome.

Mr. Speakes conceded there was "a slight change in wording a year or so ago," but repeatedly refused to say the White House had altered its position in hope of arranging a meeting with Mr. Gorbachev.

"It's not that our position has changed," said Robert Sims, another White House spokesman and foreign policy specialist. "It's that the nature of their leadership has changed."

## Mubarak Says U.S. Should Take Active Mideast Role

WASHINGTON — President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt said Wednesday that those who wanted the United States to hold back from Middle East peace efforts were advocating "almost a defeatist approach."

Mr. Mubarak, in a speech to members of the National Press Club, criticized the view that the parties to the Arab-Israeli conflict had sole responsibility for moving the peace process forward with the United States playing only a secondary role.

Mr. Mubarak was speaking on the first day of his Washington visit during which his proposal for a more active U.S. role was received coolly by the Reagan administration.

The United States has rejected Mr. Mubarak's proposal to receive a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation to explore peace prospects. The U.S. position is to urge direct negotiations between Arabs and Israelis.

Mr. Mubarak said that Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organization had made a firm commitment to a peaceful solution of the conflict that would lead to direct negotiations with Israel.

But he said that supporters of the view that the United States should wait and see how things developed in the Middle East were advocating inaction as a line of policy.

He said the argument that responsibility for moving the peace process forward fell squarely and solely on the parties to the conflict implied that the United States could play only a secondary role.

But Mr. Mubarak said: "You cannot say, 'I am waiting until the parties agree on everything before I step in.' The role of a great country like the United States is not simply to endorse what was agreed upon. Rather, it is to help the parties reach agreement."

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Czechoslovak Police Raid Film Show

PRAGUE (APF) — Two of the three spokesmen of the Czechoslovak human rights group, Charter 77, and nine other persons have been arrested at a private film show in Prague. It was disclosed here Wednesday.

In a letter of protest to President Gustav Husak, the third spokesman, Petr Sestava, named her two arrested colleagues as a writer, Eva Kamarkova, and a former journalist, Jiri Dienstbier, who rents the house in Prague where the screening was taking place. Also arrested were a writer, Petr Kabes, and a former police colonel, Oldrich Hromadko, who was dismissed from the police for signing Charter 77.

The arrests occurred when police raided the house Monday evening, taking away all 48 people present. Of those, 37 were released after five hours of interrogation, according to a letter received by Agence France-Press.

### U.S. Agrees to Clean Up Bikini Atoll

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — The 1,200 miles of the Pacific atoll of Bikini won a long struggle Wednesday to return home when the United States agreed to decontaminate their island from atomic and hydrogen bomb explosions.

In an agreement reached in the U.S. District Court in Hawaii, the U.S. government yielded to the islanders' demand that it pay for rehabilitation of the atoll, contaminated by 23 nuclear tests between 1946 and 1958.

No figure was mentioned in the agreement, released in Washington by the lawyer for the Bikinians, but American specialists have estimated the cost at up to \$50 million, mainly for stripping away topsoil and replanting. "We are delighted," said Mayor Tomaki Juda, leader of the Bikinians. "We look forward to working with the United States to restore Bikini so we can finally return home," he said.

### New Grand Jury to Investigate Goetz

NEW YORK (NYT) — A judge has authorized a new grand jury to investigate Bernhard H. Goetz's shooting of four teen-agers on a subway train in December, saying the Manhattan district attorney had "significant new evidence" against Mr. Goetz.

The district attorney, Robert M. Morgenthau, refused to characterize the nature of the new evidence. Under state law, a district attorney may seek a judicial order for a new grand jury only if evidence is found that was not available to the first grand jury.

Mr. Goetz, a 31-year-old engineer, was indicted by a Manhattan grand jury in January for illegal possession of guns, including one that he used in the shootings. The grand jury declined to indict him for attempted murder in the shootings, which Mr. Goetz said stemmed from a robbery attempt by the four teen-agers.

### West Europe Group To Meet in April

LONDON (Reuters) — Defense and foreign ministers of the Western European Union, a seven-country group being revived after long inactivity, will discuss defense and East-West issues in Bonn on April 22-23, sources in the organization said Wednesday.

Members of the Western European Union are Belgium, Britain, France, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and West Germany. They decided last year that the 30-year-old organization should play a more active role as a "European pillar" of the Atlantic Alliance.

### Suspect's Son Testifies in Aquino Case

MANILA (AP) — The 11-year-old son of Rolando Galmán, the man killed with Benigno S. Aquino Jr., the opposition leader, said Wednesday in court that he has not seen his mother, Lina Galmán, for more than a year. The family's lawyer said that she, too, may have been killed.

General Fabian C. Ver, commander of the armed forces, and 25 other persons are on trial for the two murders. The military has claimed Mr. Galmán was Mr. Aquino's assassin.

Mr. Galmán's son, Reynaldo, broke into tears in court and said he has not seen his mother since Jan. 29, 1984, when four men took her from his home. Their lawyer, Lupino Lazaro, said Lina Galmán may have been killed because she knew too much.

### For the Record

A Danish anti-tax campaigner, Mogens Glistrup, 58, was freed from prison Tuesday after serving half of a three-year sentence for tax fraud. Last year he became the first Dane to be elected to the parliament while in prison. (Reuters)

Turkish Cypriots are to vote March 31 in a referendum on the constitution of the self-proclaimed Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, it was learned in Ankara Wednesday. (APF)

A Danish naval commander, Henning Olsen, has been found guilty of dereliction of duty over an incident in which a missile fired from a frigate exploded among holiday homes in Zealand causing damage but no injuries. He was given a reprimand by a court Monday. (Reuters)

Russia has deployed another 18 SS-20 missiles in Eastern Europe, raising the number to 414, the Pentagon said Wednesday. (Reuters)

The Soviet and U.S. delegations will meet in a single group in Geneva Thursday for a second session of disarmament negotiations, the U.S. delegation spokesman said Wednesday. (APF)

Brazil's president-elect, Tancredino Neves, appointed the members of his cabinet Tuesday. Among the most important positions, Francisco Dornelles becomes finance minister and João Sayad becomes planning minister. Mr. Neves takes office Friday. (NYT)

## Kremlin Faces a Daunting Agenda

(Continued from Page 1)

Hewett, an economist for the Brookings Institution.

Mr. Gorbachev already has shown an impatience for the sluggish bureaucracy and a general support for wage reform — both big concerns of Andropov's. "I expect him to push on both those issues and some others over the next few months," Mr. Hewett said.

Others consider it doubtful that Mr. Gorbachev will stop at minor economic reforms.

No long-range economic experiments have been introduced since 1965. Andropov's brief efforts con-

centrated on setting the stage for broad reforms by persuading and exhorting the Soviet populace to work harder and to drive corruption out of the system. His death in February 1984 halted longer-term planning.

In his speech Monday, Mr. Gorbachev stressed the need for economic changes. Experts on the Soviet economy pointed out Tuesday that the five-year development plan, to be introduced at the Soviet Communist Party congress next winter would be the primary vehicle for achieving such changes.

They predicted that Mr. Gorbachev would involve himself even

more deeply in the adaptations of that plan that are now under way.

One of the key economic policies under scrutiny, according to one specialist, is agricultural policy. Soviet farm output has dropped to record levels in the last few years.

Jerry Hough of the Brookings Institution said that decreasing Soviet dependence on a grain economy probably is at the top of the new leadership's agenda.

Moscow's East European allies are likely to get a chance to evaluate Mr. Gorbachev at a major Warsaw Pact meeting that U.S. State Department experts expect to be held by May.

## U.S. Colleges Redefine Curriculums

(Continued from Page 1)

university-age young people is declining. Patricia P. Cormier, dean of academic affairs at Wilson College in Pennsylvania, which has a stiff new general education program that takes up half of a student's program, said, "We need to be able to say exactly what a Wilson College graduate knows and can do."

Anxiety about the content of college teaching has recently attracted national attention. Last month the Association of American Colleges issued a report saying that U.S. colleges and universities had allowed their curriculums to slip into a state of "disarray" and "incoherence."

This theme has been echoed by William J. Bennett, the new U.S. secretary of education. In Novem-

ber, while still chairman of the National Endowment for the Humanities, he issued a report saying that U.S. colleges and universities were failing to give students "an adequate education in the culture and civilization of which they are members."

Several themes run through many of the new curriculum efforts, including more attention to basic academic skills. Women's colleges, among them Bryn Mawr and Barnard, have been among the most conspicuous in adding mathematics. New York University, which adopted a new curriculum four years ago, is strengthening an already strong writing program so that it would apply "across the curriculum," not just in the English department.

After two decades in which college faculties were gearing their courses more and more toward foreign cultures, the study of Western traditions is making a comeback. Stanford's Western Culture requirement, which had been part of the curriculum for 35 years until it was abandoned in 1970, was restored for the class of 1984.

Current efforts toward core curriculums seem to be producing rel-

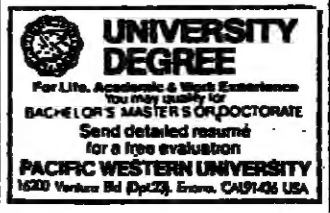
atively little opposition from either students or faculty members.

But some fundamental aspects of curriculum change continue to provoke discussion, including that of whether colleges should have a common core of courses that all students take. Carnegie-Mellon University has adopted this approach as a means of promoting a sense of "intellectual community" among students in different academic areas.

Brooklyn College has attracted national attention for a core curriculum that includes, among other things, a course on great works of literature that starts with Richard Wright's "Native Son" and Ralph Ellison's "Invisible Man" and Roman.

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## What's in a Name? Sometimes a Hoax

By Steve Harvey

Los Angeles Times Service

**SAN FRANCISCO** — When Caspar W. Raymond received a letter from 9-year-old Norman Fox asking how he should handle taunts about his first name, the U.S. defense secretary told him to have faith in God and sent one of his books, "Don't Give Up."

Mr. Raymond still marvels at the length and depth of sincerity of the replies he received. "Names are such a personal thing," he said, thumbing through the letters. "With some of the people, it was as if they had been holding something painful inside for a long time, and I had triggered the urge to get it out. Germaine Greet, for instance. She sounded almost like she's on a psychiatrist's couch."

The feminist writer wrote to little Germaine Fox: "My mother is a very strange person but although I've been very annoyed with her for most of my life I'm not sorry she gave me this wonderful name, even though my friends called me Germs."

Of course, Mr. Raymond played on the emotions of his subjects. "My father named me," he mentioned in each note. "He died so I didn't ask him why."

To research his project, Mr. Raymond studied examples of the writing of 9-year-old children, contributed by a teacher friend, and sub-

scribed to autograph-collector magazines, which supply addresses of celebrities.

Some of his subjects had no complaints. Zubin Mehta, the conductor of the New York Philharmonic, reminded little Zubin Fox that their name "means 'powerful sword' in ancient Persian."

Some were ambiguous. "Most of my friends call me Senator," said Senator Strom Thurmond of South Carolina.

Not all of Mr. Raymond's targets were famous. He could not resist writing to Ewing O. Mork, the Tacoma, Washington, city manager, or Hanly Funderburk, a former president of Auburn University in Alabama, neither of whom could recall many difficulties caused by their names.

Only a few of Mr. Raymond's victims were aware of the hoax. In 1982, the newspaper USA Today published a short article about the similarity of the letters that two elected officials in Washington had received from boys named Fox.

Senator Alfonse M. D'Amato of New York then wrote to Raymond's address: "I sympathize with your problem [the name]. But that isn't the biggest problem you have because if I ever got a hold of you I'm going to break your neck."

## Extreme Right Quits Some French Races

Reuters

**PARIS** — Jean-Marie Le Pen said Wednesday that candidates of his extreme-right National Front party would choose not to run in favor of better-placed opposition candidates in the second round of local elections this Sunday.

Mr. Le Pen had said earlier that he would tell his candidates to stay in the race, after the major conservative opposition parties, led by Jacques Chirac, the mayor of Paris, and former President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, refused an alliance with his National Front for the runoff. His reversal on Wednesday took the other parties by surprise.

Although leaders of the conservative parties had rebuffed Mr. Le Pen, local candidates, particularly in areas such as Marseille, where the National Front won a quarter of the popular vote, had favored such a move.

If Mr. Le Pen had kept all his candidates in the field, dividing the parties of the right, Socialist and Communist candidates would have stood better chances of taking office in some close races.

The vote is seen as the last nationwide political test before legislative elections in 1986, and thus a gauge of whether the Socialists will be able to stay in power.

In the first round of voting March 10, the right won almost 58 percent, the left, 41 percent. President Francois Mitterrand's Socialists got only 25 percent.

## EC Fails to Agree On Farm Prices But Approves Modernization Plan

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**BRUSSELS** — Agriculture ministers of the European Community failed to agree on prices for EC farm products in two days of talks that ended early Wednesday.

The failure set the stage once again for intensive price bargaining before the 1985 farm marketing year begins April 1.

However, officials said the ministers approved a five-year farm modernization program that would cost 5.25 billion European Currency Units (\$3.5 billion).

The program will upgrade the poorest farms throughout the 10-nation community.

A negotiating session has been scheduled from March 25 to 27 to reach an accord on the issue of farm prices.

The EC's Executive Commission has proposed a general freeze on farm prices to control spending on price supports and reduce the community's budget deficit.

The disagreements among the EC governments about the new prices are not unlike those in previous years. The annual price setting exercise usually gets nowhere at regular meetings of the agriculture ministers but is solved in round-the-clock bargaining at EC headquarters just before each new marketing year.

The commission's proposal to freeze prices is opposed by most EC nations. Only the Netherlands, Britain, Denmark and France generally support the commission's proposal.

Among opponents of the freeze are West Germany, Italy and Greece.

West Germany, the largest contributor to the EC budget, has rejected in particular a proposed 3.6-percent cut in cereal prices.

It also opposes the plan to abolish export subsidies West German farmers get to bring down their

higher Deutsche mark prices to the level of common EC prices.

Italy and Greece, officials said, insist on substantial price increases to offset their higher inflation rates.

The new five-year program of farm grants approved Wednesday is designed to modernize the 10-nation group's poorest and most inefficient farms. It will be in effect until 1989.

(AP, Reuters)

## 2 Get Life Terms in Germany For Killing of Schleyer in '77

The Associated Press

**DUSSELDORF** — A West German court convicted two members of the leftist terrorist Red Army Faction on Wednesday of murdering the head of a German industrialists' organization and his four bodyguards. The two were sentenced to life imprisonment.

Adelheid Schulz, 30, and Rolf Clemens Wagner, 40, were found guilty of the 1977 kidnapping and murder of Hanns-Martin Schleyer, president of the Federal Association of German Employers. The four bodyguards were shot to death during the kidnapping on a Cologne street Sept. 5, 1977. Mr. Schleyer's body was found 43 days later in the trunk of a car in Mulhouse, France.

The Düsseldorf state court also convicted Miss Schulz of involvement in the July 30, 1977, murder of the Dresdner Bank chairman,

Jürgen Ponto, who was shot at his home in Oberursel, near Frankfurt.

The court sentenced Miss Schulz to three terms of life in prison, while Mr. Wagner was sentenced to two terms of life in prison. Their sentences could be reviewed for parole after they have served 15 years.

Prosecutors said the Schleyer kidnapping was part of a plot to force the West German government to release convicted members of the Red Army Faction, including its leaders, Andreas Baader, Gudrun Ensslin and Jan-Carl Raspe.

After the government refused to accept the demands, Mr. Baader, Miss Ensslin and Mr. Raspe died in their prison cells in Stuttgart and another gang member, Ingrid Schubert, died in a Munich prison. Authorities said that the four had committed suicide.

## Senate Panel Rejects Tax Rise, but May Reconsider

By Helen Dewar

Washington Post Service

**WASHINGTON** — The Senate Finance Committee has brushed off large majorities, initial tax proposals for tax increases.

Several committee members, however, as well as Democrats, urged Tuesday that they might raise taxes as part of a deal, comprehensive deficit reduction package.

A vote came as the panel rejected the first stage of its work plan to reduce federal budget deficits, now estimated at more than \$200 billion, to less than \$100 billion over three years.

Although the committee technique was only setting spending targets or inclusion in a congressional resolution, its votes are expected to be the guides in the deficit reduction legislation to be drafted by Congress.

Today's votes on taxes followed a renewed effort by the House to curb pressure for tax increases, including phone calls to committee members from the House chief of staff, Donald Regan.

The committee rejected, 18-4, a proposal by Senator Ernest F. Breaux, Democrat of South Carolina, to raise taxes by \$159 billion over the next three years by raising estate taxes, increasing tax on dividends and putting off the top of individual tax rates to 1990 for a year.

Hollings would have frozen

tax rates for next year and then reduced them in future years to reflect inflation over 3 percent. He also would have modified the investment tax credit and imposed a 5 percent minimum tax for corporations.

A proposal from Senator Howard M. Metzenbaum, Democrat of Ohio, failed, 16-4. It would have frozen corporate tax breaks at current levels and imposed a 15 percent minimum tax on corporations, raising revenues by \$44.2 billion over three years.

The initial votes on taxes came after the committee, continuing a pattern established last week of freezing domestic spending while rejecting Mr. Reagan's proposals for deep program cuts.

It voted to freeze the pay of military and civilian government employees and to freeze the civilian work force of the government at its current level for two years.

It rejected Mr. Reagan's proposal to impose user fees for the first time for major government-assisted credit programs, including housing mortgage assistance, and rejected as well the president's proposal to kill in fiscal 1986 the \$4.6 billion program of revenue-sharing with local governments next year, choosing instead to let it die when its authorization expires in fiscal 1987.

Nearly two-thirds of the savings for fiscal 1986, which begins Oct. 1, came from the military. The rest came from a freeze on most areas of domestic spending. Nearly all of

Mr. Reagan's proposals for reduction or elimination of programs were rejected.

**Reagan Budget Faces Vote**  
Democrats on the Senate Budget Committee engineered a show-down vote Wednesday on Mr. Reagan's entire 1986 budget. The Associated Press reported from Washington. Committee leaders said the president would surely lose the vote.

The committee chairman, Pete V. Domenici of New Mexico, predicted rejection of the president's plan by a wide bipartisan margin, but added that such an outcome "shouldn't surprise the president."

Mr. Reagan, anticipating that he would be defeated in the vote, told a group of businessmen he was disappointed in the committee.

"I have my veto pen drawn" for any legislation raising taxes, the president said. He challenged Congress to "go ahead, make my day." The issue was forced on the demand of Senator J. James Exon, Democrat of Nebraska, "to find out if there are significant votes on the committee to support the president."

The vote was the first formal consideration in Congress of Mr. Reagan's budget proposal since it was to Capitol Hill early last month.

The committee still has not voted on an overall budget plan. Earlier, the committee's senior Democrat, Lawton Chiles of Florida, declared that the panel was at an impasse after rejecting most of Mr. Reagan's spending cuts as well as two plans offered by Democrats to raise taxes.

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## SAUDI ARABIA NATIONAL GUARD An invitation for Qualification in Communication Systems.

The Saudi Arabia National Guard is implementing continuous operations for the modernisation and development of its Nationwide Communications System.

In order to determine companies and corporations of international repute capable of constructing and modernising the communications systems, it invites such organisations to submit details describing their capabilities.

So that the qualification process is carried out correctly, it is necessary to submit the following information:

1. Registered name and address of company, history, management structure and organisation, scope of products and services currently provided.
2. Summary of relevant contracts with brief details of product or system installed together with name and location of purchasing administration.
3. Registration authority and standard to which quality assurance organisation complies viz NATO AQAP 1, 4 or 9, United Kingdom DEF STAN 05-21, 24 or 29, USA MIL-Q-9858 or MIL-I-45208 or National Equivalents.
4. Statement showing the financial position of the company.

All information will be treated in the strictest confidence. Information and support documentation to be submitted to the following address:  
Director of Signals, Headquarters National Guard, Khurais Road, Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

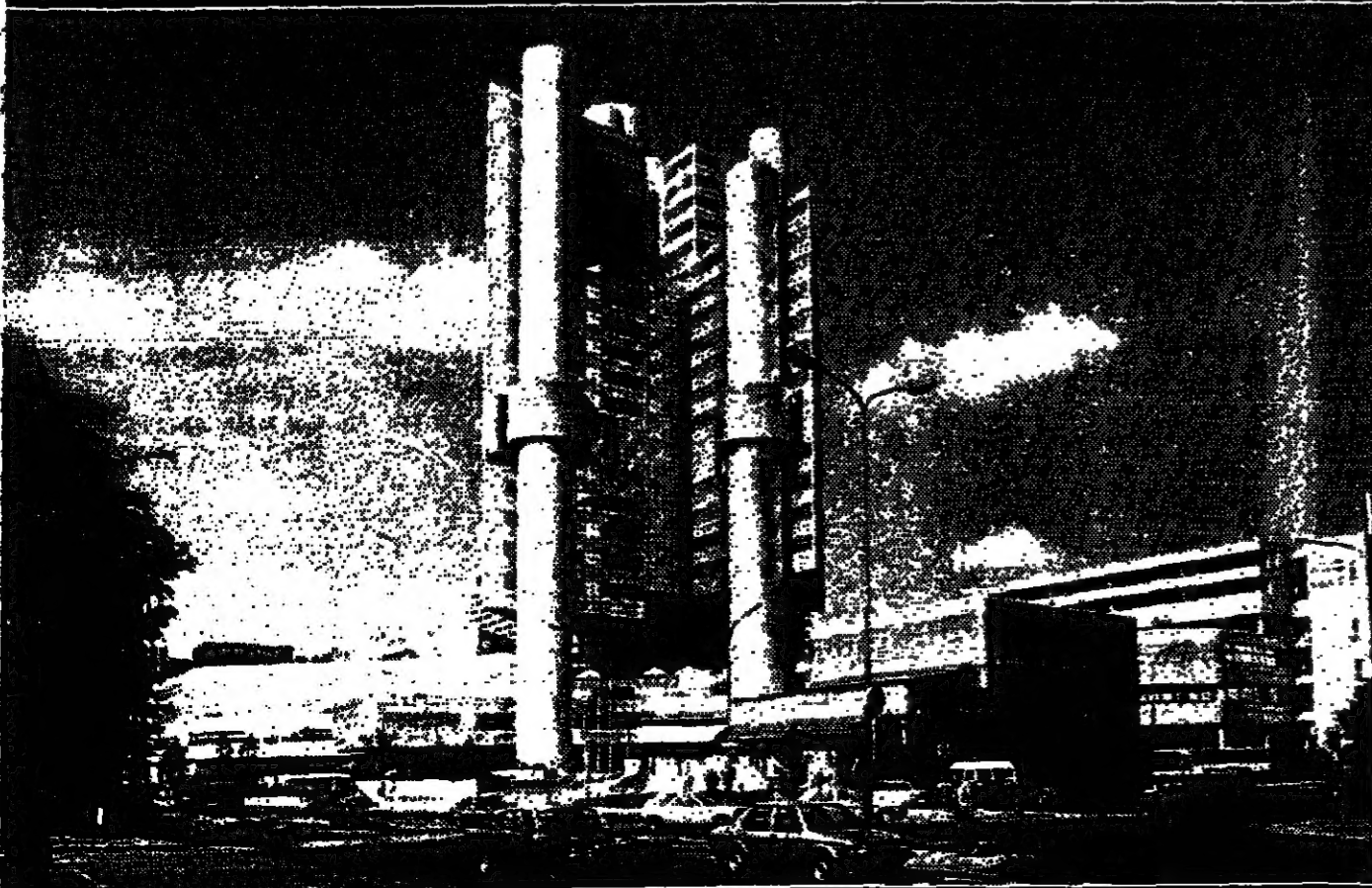
For the Kenyatta Conference Centre in Nairobi, Karl Henrik Nostvik was asked to design a complex which would echo the spirit of the African people, and also (because of high volcanic activity) meet the earthquake requirements laid down in California—the strictest in the world.

The centre consists of a circular amphitheatre—inspired by traditional African houses—a plenary hall—for up to 4000 delegates—and a 24-storey tower block. For the lighting, we basically applied fluorescent lamps throughout, diffused by wooden louvres, made of local timber.

We have also been requested to redesign and install the sound equipment, including separate multi-lingual conference and interpretation systems for the Plenary Hall, the Amphitheatre and other conference rooms.

In Munich, the Hypo-Haus, head-office for the Bayerische Hypo- und Wechsel-Bank, was designed by Walther and Bea Betz.

## The Kenyatta Centre in Nairobi and the Hypo-Haus in Munich - two landmarks to our expertise.



The building—prism-shaped structures suspended between four cylindrical shafts—is a striking landmark.

The lighting and air-conditioning for this 26-storey office building demanded extensive discussions and month-long laboratory measurements. The result was the design and installation of some 7000 tailor-made air-handling louvred luminaires, for the integrated lighting and air-conditioning system.

An additional problem was that the height of the luminaires was restricted to just 85 mm. Other landmarks to our expertise include Singapore's Raffles City project, the Palais des Festivals in Cannes, and the Banco Central in Ecuador. For more information, write to the Philips organization in your country, or to Philips C.P.M.S., VOA-0217/IHA16, Eindhoven, the Netherlands.

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## Beijing Aide Sent to Rite In Moscow Is Viewed As New Breed of Leader

By Daniel Southerland  
Washington Post Service

BEIJING — China's decision to send Deputy Prime Minister Li Peng to the funeral of the Soviet leader, Konstantin U. Chernenko, appears to reflect efforts by Beijing to groom a new generation of leaders at a time when Moscow is making a generational transition of its own.

Li Peng, 56, will be the first Chinese official to meet with Mikhail S. Gorbachev, 54, the new Soviet leader.

Mr. Li is a technocrat typical of a new breed of Chinese leaders. He is the type of administrator on whom China's aging leaders appear to be counting to make their economic modernization program succeed. Diplomats view him as a possible candidate someday for one of the highest posts.

As China's leading nuclear power expert, Mr. Li is known for his professional and administrative competence. Unlike some of the nation's older revolutionary leaders who gained their credentials through military or ideological struggles, Mr. Li was trained as an electrical engineer and rose through a succession of technical and administrative posts to reach his current position in 1983.

Diplomats speculate that by sending Mr. Li to Moscow, the Chinese can make a serious offer to further improve relations with the Russians while at the same time not appearing to be too eager.

The Chinese could have sent

Wan Li, a more senior deputy prime minister who attended the funeral of Yuri V. Andropov, the Soviet leader who died in early 1984. Of China's four deputy prime ministers, Li Peng is ranked third.

Mr. Li has been gradually accumulating experience in foreign affairs. In 1983, he went to Hong Kong as a deputy minister to negotiate with a British delegation on the construction of a nuclear power station in China. In 1984, he traveled as deputy prime minister to West Germany and four African nations.

## Russia, Intelsat Work on Agreement That May Lead to Soviet Membership

By Susan F. Rasky  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Soviet Union and Intelsat, the international satellite communications consortium, have reached a tentative information-exchange agreement that is expected to lead to Soviet membership in the consortium, according to an Intelsat official.

Joseph N. Pelton, director of strategic policy for the 109-country consortium, said Tuesday that the agreement was worked out in Moscow two weeks ago during a visit there by Intelsat's executive director, Richard R. Colino.

Mr. Pelton said that the agreement was awaiting the signature of Vasily A. Shamshin, the Soviet minister of posts and telecommunications, and that formal approval was expected soon, perhaps by the end of the week.

Intelsat, a nonprofit cooperative open to all countries, provides two-thirds of the world's telephone service, almost all international television transmission, most telegraph service and many kinds of data transmission. It was established in 1964 and is based in Washington.

The consortium's members include Yugoslavia, Vietnam, China and Nicaragua. The Soviet Union is a customer of the system, and as such is entitled to attend meetings where traffic and frequency information is discussed. But it is not given information from technical,



Li Peng

## Group Says It Pressured Israel to Accept Ethiopians

By David B. Ottaway  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The secret airlift of thousands of Ethiopian Jews, suspended in early January after an Israeli disclosure about the operation, was undertaken only after a decade of debate in which a small group of American Jews pressured the Israeli government to help evacuate the Ethiopians to Israel, according to Jewish sources involved in the dispute.

The debate over the fate of the Ethiopian Jews focused on whether they were really Jews and whether they should be moved from Ethiopia, where they had lived for centuries, to a "promised land" they scarcely knew about.

"We forced Israel to take them by indicating that if they didn't

take them we would make it a public issue," said Gerson Berger, a founder and vice president of the American Association for Ethiopian Jews. "If it hadn't been for our persistent criticism they wouldn't have done it."

Mr. Berger has been agitating for the evacuation of Ethiopian Jews since the Ethiopian revolution began in 1974 with the overthrow of Emperor Haile Selassie.

He said the operation should have been carried out a decade ago. "They could have all come out in the early years of the revolution," he said. "It was chaos."

The Israeli Embassy in Washington disagreed. An embassy spokesman, Victor Harel, said that for a number of years "Israel has been acting outside the public eye and doing its utmost to bring the Ethiopian Jews back home."

"It's a fact that even before the big airlift there were already several thousand Ethiopian Jews in Israel," he said.

Mr. Harel accused the association of acting in "an irresponsible way by their publicity and their amateurish actions," which he said had jeopardized the evacuation and created "unnecessary risks."

The validity of these charges or countercharges is difficult to assess because of the longstanding secrecy surrounding efforts to smuggle the "black Jews" out of Ethiopia and into Israel. But the accounts of Mr. Berger and others familiar with the association's campaign strongly suggest that Israel failed to act decisively for years and may have deliberately helped to create a new blackout to delay action.

From 1979 to 1982, the association brought out 230 Ethiopian Jews, mostly to prove to the Israeli government it could be done and to prove its hand, according to Mr. Berger and to others involved.

The first major Israeli action, a daring operation from the Red Sea, occurred in mid-1980 after five years of constant pressure, mainly by the association, including meetings between its leader and Israel's prime minister at the time, Menachem Begin. Between 1980 and 1982, the Israelis brought nearly 2,000 Ethiopian Jews to Israel, according to the association.

Events took a sharp turn in 1983 when the Ethiopian Jews began leaving their villages and migrating by the thousands to Sudan. But there was still no organized system for taking them to Israel.

Then in early 1984, 12,000 walked en masse to Sudan in what Mr. Berger described as a "purely spontaneous movement," creating enormous pressure on Israel for action.

In October 1984, the association ran advertisements in 32 Jewish newspapers around the United States saying that 2,000 Ethiopian Jews had died in terrible conditions



An Israeli with an elderly Ethiopian Jew who arrived at Ashdod, Israel, on the air

in Sudanese refugee camps and calling on the world Jewish community to step in.

The Israeli airlift got under way Nov. 24. But after an apparently deliberate disclosure about it by an official of the Jewish Agency, the operation was suspended Jan. 6, with 7,000 Ethiopian Jews evacuated to Israel.

The Israeli government's handling of the Ethiopian Jews is still at the center of the dispute over the fate of members of the small, "lost" Jewish tribe, who have endured for centuries in Ethiopia as landless, lower-class potters and blacksmiths.

The Israeli government's ambivalence toward the Ethiopian Jews apparently was partly a result of its clear desire to avoid offending Ethiopia, an old anti-Arab ally. Israel had continued selling arms to Ethiopia and had maintained secret ties with its government even after a break in diplomatic relations during the revolution.

The ambiguity also is reflected by a dispute in Israel over whether the Ethiopian Jews are really Jews and over the wisdom of bringing a primitive people, many of whom are illiterate in their own language, to a modern society such as Israel.

Finally, there was the question of whether to bring them to Israel in one big airlift or in small numbers over a long period to allow Israel and the Ethiopian Jews to adjust.

"The Israelis felt it should be a gradual process of bringing them in. They didn't realize the dimensions of the problem," Mr. Berger said. "Their view was it couldn't be done massively."

The accounts nonetheless make clear that the Israeli government periodically reacted to pressure and undertook limited rescue attempts. One came in August 1977 when 62 Ethiopian Jews were smuggled aboard a plane bringing aircraft spare parts to Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

Two others occurred in mid-1980 and again in mid-1982 when the Israeli Navy took hundreds of Ethiopian Jews to Israel from an obscure Red Sea port in Sudan in small ships and submarines.

Despite a ruling by the chief Sephardic and Ashkenazic rabbis in 1975 that the Ethiopian Jews were Jews and thus subject to the Law of Return, the Israeli political establishment "dragged its feet" for nine years on organizing a rescue operation, according to Mr. Berger. The law grants Israeli citizenship to any Jew who immigrates to Israel.

A former president of the association, Howard Lenhoff, wrote in an internal memorandum dated Sept. 17, 1980, that on the issue of Ethiopian Jews "we are dealing with the most devious and inept elements in the Israeli bureaucracy and with the most naive, ill-informed and overcautious elements of world Jewish leadership."

The association organized demonstrations in Jerusalem and Tel Aviv, lecture tours for Ethiopian Jews in the United States and publicity campaigns through ads and stories in Jewish newspapers.

Other sources said that plans for the airlift were discussed by the Israeli government last summer, however, suggesting that it had its own reasons for deciding to act.

"They did a magnificent job, as

they always do when they decide to act," Mr. Berger said, referring to the secret Israeli airlift that began in late November through Ethiopian airports.

According to association officials and at least one Ethiopian involved, one of the biggest obstacles to a mass rescue operation was a top official in the Jewish Agency, Yehuda Dominitz, who had closed the arrival of Ethiopian Jews.

The conflict between the association and the agency came to a head at a meeting in Mr. Berger's office late June 1979 that Mr. Lenhoff attended with Mr. Dominitz, leaders of interested Jewish organizations.

The association was trying to get the agency to take over the operation while using association personnel to run it. The agency agreed to a proposal but refused to use association employees, several of whom had helped organize demonstrations against the government in Jerusalem over the Ethiopian issue.

The association agreed to its publicity about the issue in return for a pledge from Mr. Dominitz that "60 to 100" Ethiopian would be brought out over the summer of 1979, according to the memorandum.

By October, however, "not a single" Ethiopian Jew came to Israel and none arrived until July 1980, the document said.

Mr. Lenhoff said the "discrepancy" led to an association strategy to take a more militant approach to force the Jewish Agency to carry out that work that they charged by the Jewish people, i.e., the rescue of Jewish lives

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## Kirkpatrick Is Planning To Become a Republican

By Dan Balz  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Jeane J. Kirkpatrick, the U.S. delegate to the United Nations and a lifelong Democrat, plans to switch parties next month.

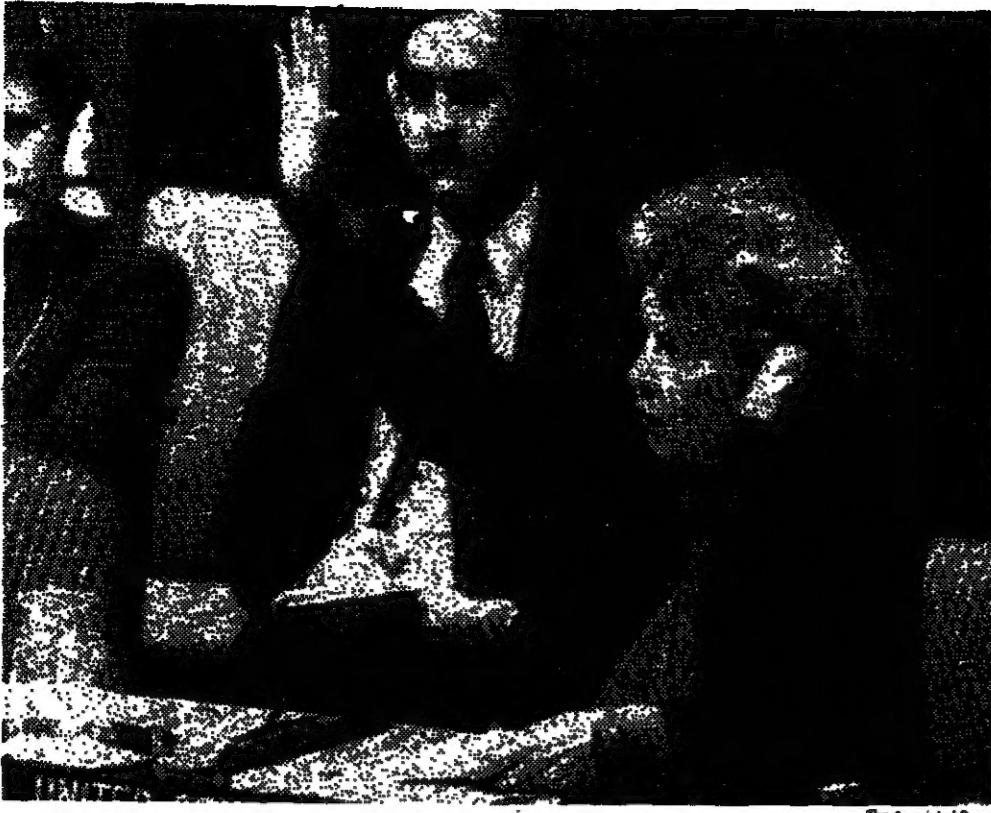
Mrs. Kirkpatrick, who cast the U.S. veto Tuesday of a resolution condemning Israeli actions against civilians in southern Lebanon, will leave the Reagan administration at the end of this month to return to teaching and writing. Mrs. Kirkpatrick, 58, is on leave from Georgetown University, where she is a professor of political science.

She is to make her debut as a Republican at a fund-raiser for the new GOP Women's Political Action League on April 3. GOP stands for Grand Old Party. The group is a political action committee that will contribute money to women Republican candidates.

"I'm not denying it," Mrs. Kirkpatrick said Tuesday of reports that she would switch parties, according to The Associated Press. "I've been making fairly clear that I had to think seriously about bringing my formal registration into line with my behavior and my views."

Mrs. Kirkpatrick's party inclination has been the subject of discussion since her speech to the Republican National Convention in Dallas last August.

The UN envoy, whose Democratic mentors included the late senators Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota and Henry M. Jackson of Washington, brought roars from the convention with a speech in which she blistered the Democrats as the "blame America first" party. She has since become one of the stars on the Republican Party circuit.



Jeane J. Kirkpatrick vetoing a resolution in the UN Security Council on Tuesday.

## Security Council Condemns Pretoria

The Associated Press

UNITED NATIONS, New York — The UN Security Council has unanimously passed a resolution condemning South Africa for killing protesters and arresting black opposition leaders on treason charges.

It was the first time during the administration of President Ronald Reagan that the United States has voted in favor of a resolution in the council condemning South Africa for its domestic policies.

Pressure on South Africa in the form of disinvestment campaigns and condemnation in the UN would hit South Africans hard, Foreign Minister R.F. Botha said Wednesday, Reuters reported from Cape Town.

"The progress and stability of the whole of southern Africa is threatened," he said in a statement commenting on the UN condemnation.

All 15 council members approved the resolution, criticizing South Africa for the killing of what it called defenseless African protesters.

The council also criticized the regime for arresting 16 leaders of the United Democratic Front and other organizations opposed to South Africa's policy of apartheid. It called on Pretoria to withdraw the charges of high treason against them.

The U.S. delegate, Warren Clark, said the United States was voting in favor despite the resolu-

tion's "deviations from language proper to a Security Council resolution."

It was believed he referred to an article that appeared to call for violent revolution in commending as legitimate "the massive united resistance of the oppressed people of South Africa against apartheid." Mr. Clark emphasized that the United States wanted peaceful change in South Africa.

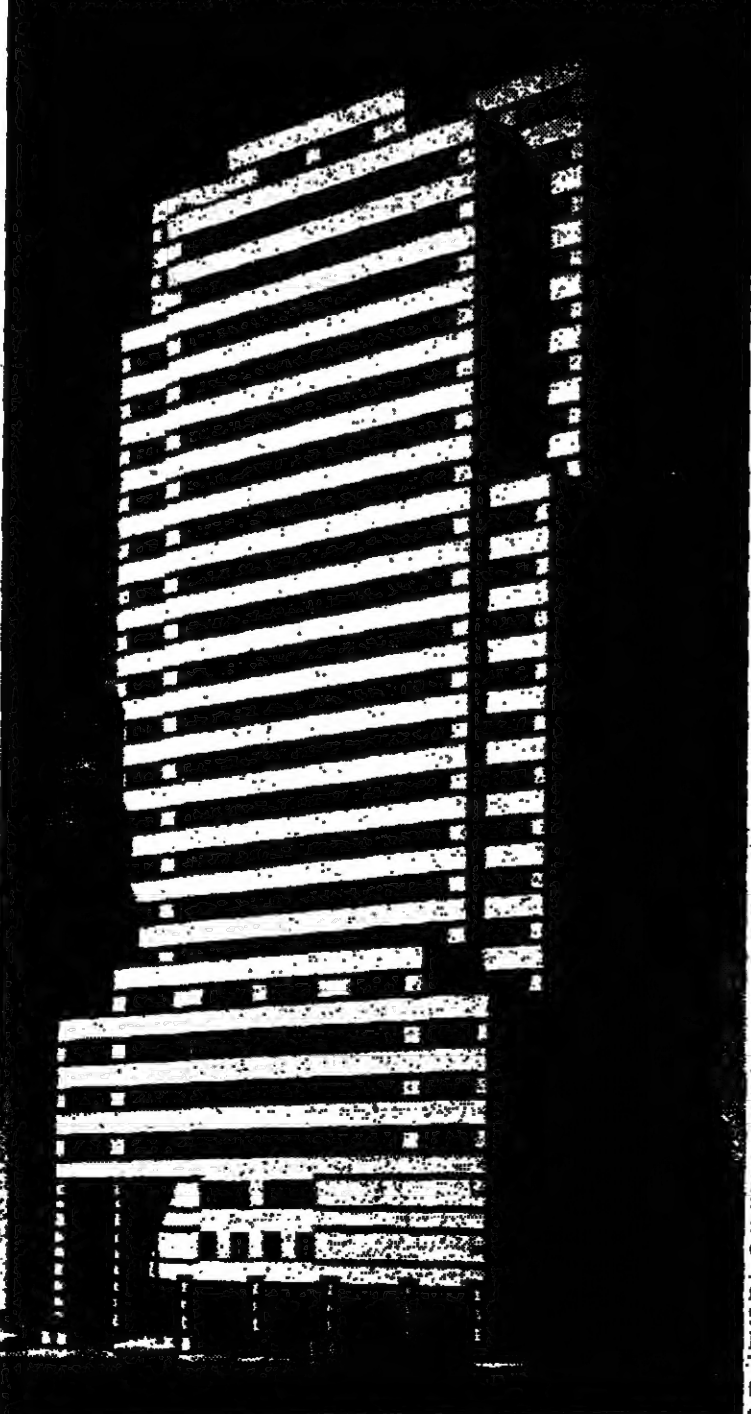
### Signs of Panic Seen

A South African industrialist said Wednesday there were signs of near panic among some government officials and businessmen over the growing anti-apartheid campaigns in the United States, Reuters reported from Cape Town.

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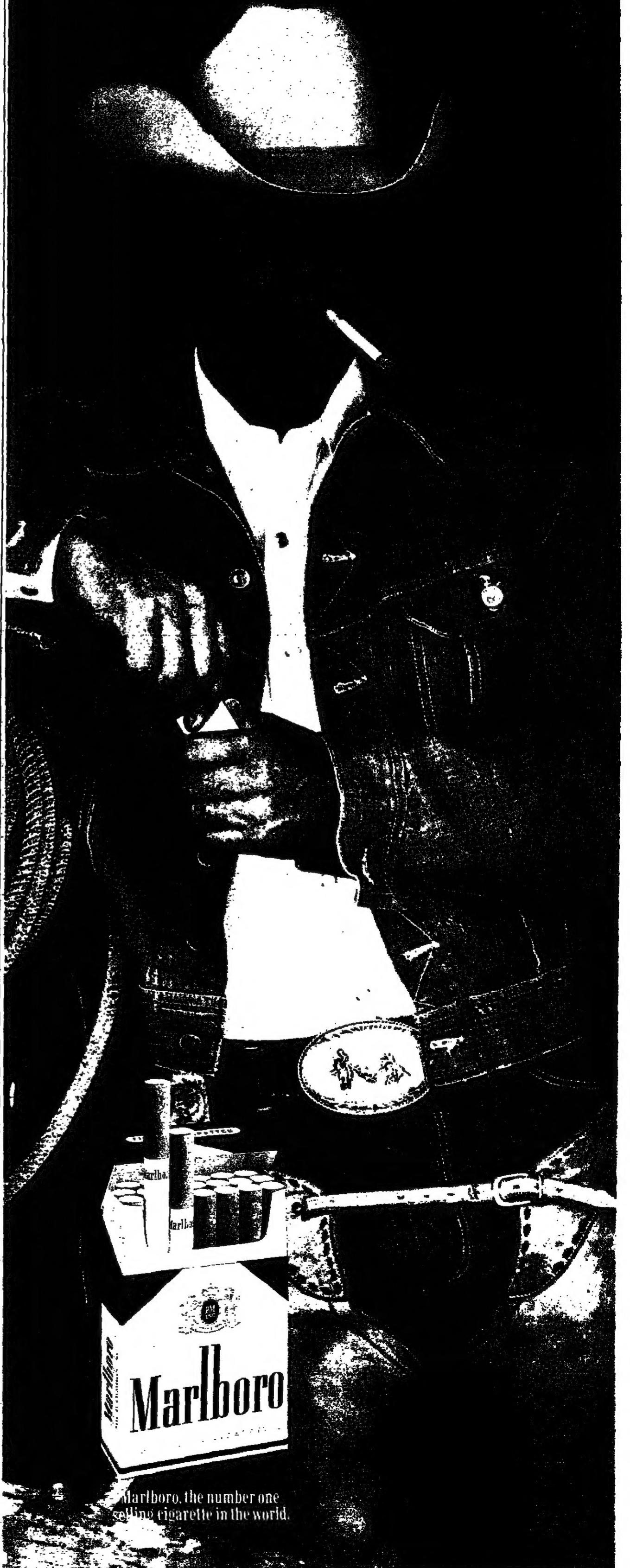
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# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## Cleaning Out the Stables

The decision by President Reagan to stop limiting imports of cars from Japan should occasion mild rejoicing. For four years a protectionist administration prevented Americans from buying all the Japanese automobiles they would have liked, and by so doing raised prices in America and profits in Japan. Have we now started to cleanse the Augean stables of protectionism? Up to a point. But there remains a small.

Lifting the restrictions leaves Japan still aware that if its producers take full advantage of their new freedom, some sort of control is likely to be reimposed. Big Brother is still watching. More complex, but again unfavorable to free trade in cars, is the probability that the more Japan's automakers take advantage of their new freedom, the heavier will be Washington's pressure on Tokyo to allow American industry to compete freely on the Japanese market in a wide range of manufactures, of which telecommunications is perhaps the foremost. So Japan, less than pure when it comes to exposing its own new industries to competition, is tempted still to restrain car exports to keep out American high-tech products; car sales have to be sacrificed to help protect other Japanese industries. Mr. Reagan's long-sought lifting of auto controls may make Tokyo recall a Chinese proverb: Be careful what you ask for — you might get it.

In a larger sense, we cannot blame Washington and Detroit, nor Tokyo, for the perpetual straitjacket around international trade in cars. The real Augean stables are in Europe. While America limited Japanese cars to some 20 percent of its market in recent years, most European countries were — and remain — far meaner. The only Common Market country which allows unimpeded entry of Japanese cars is West

Germany. It believes that its own producers are efficient enough to stand up to the challenge — which probably raises West German efficiency. France and Italy limit Japanese cars to under 2 percent of their market. How could America be expected genuinely to open its borders to the Japanese without let or hindrance, when Europe does not? It would be swamped by Japanese exporters with no other place to go.

Even inside Europe, the car trade is far from free. Identical models sell for very different prices in different countries. Consumers are thwarted by industry at every turn when they try to buy from the cheapest suppliers, and have not yet seen their rights defended strongly by the EC authorities. There is now a further threat, stemming from West Germany's desire to run ahead of its European partners on pollution control. Given the havoc that exhaust fumes are wreaking on the Black Forest, one can understand the German pressure to get something done quickly. But unilateral action on emission standards risks blunting — to West Germany's advantage — the free competition that Bonn has long supported. Other European governments are moving regrettably slowly toward adequate environmental safeguards, but Bonn is not all that blameless. It could reduce pollution — and accidents — by imposing a speed limit. Unfortunately, German voters like to drive fast.

If all goes well — which is not certain — there will be negotiations in GATT next year to reduce the general obstacles to world trade. But the negotiations will be lengthy, and their effects will not be felt much before the end of the decade. Why not a quick round to straighten out trade in particular sectors, starting with automobiles?

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

## The Greeks Have a Point

What is it with the Socialist government of Andreas Papandreu in Greece? He is capable of the most blatant anti-Americanism and anti-Westernism; he attacks Solidarity and charges the United States with "expansionism and domination." True, he has been careful to maintain structural links with NATO, renewing American base leases and undertaking to buy aircraft that will tie Greece to American suppliers until the end of the century. Yet there is an unsettling erraticism in Greek policy under Mr. Papandreu, a hint that he might lurch far left past a point of no return.

His latest act, an internal one, ordinarily would not draw foreign attention. It is so typical and disturbing, however, that it has been widely noted. Mr. Papandreu had promised to support parliament's re-election of Constantine Karamanlis, the conservative elder statesman known for his emphasis on keeping close ties with the West. The prime minister stunned his countrymen, however, by dumping Mr. Karamanlis. The president now ruled to be chosen, being beholden to the left, will not easily be able to perform Mr. Karamanlis's balancing role, even if he chooses.

This is no small matter. Mr. Papandreu's PASOK movement is heavy on Marxist and Third World slogans and heavily influenced by the Communists. By his overt anti-Americanism, some say, he buys political room for the

pro-American strategic connection, which is vital for Greece to defend itself against its NATO partner and regional rival, Turkey, and for general reassurance in a corner of the world where Soviet power is strong. But this is an inherently unstable arrangement. A respected Greek analyst, Panayotis Dimitris, using Warsaw Pact analogies in an article in Foreign Policy magazine, fears that "NATO's Romania" may become "NATO's Yugoslavia" — a reference to Belgrade's break with the Pact.

So the United States has reason to be concerned about Greek policy. But it also has reason to be concerned about U.S. policy. The question that too few Americans ask is how a friendly democratic country such as Greece, which fought with America against fascism and which America then helped save from communism, came to its present confusion.

The key part of the answer is that Washington carelessly aggravated the fears and frustrations of Greeks of all parties by appearing too friendly to the colonels who ruled from 1967 to 1974 and to the Turks who invaded Cyprus in 1974 and hold part of it to this day. Nobody ever said the Greeks were easy to get along with. But they have the leadership of their democratic choice and they have grievances, legitimate as well as illegitimate. The former need to be attended to, the latter dismissed. — THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Doctors and the Courts

The number of medical malpractice suits filed in America and the size of the jury awards are not of interest to doctors only. The cost, in terms of extremely high insurance premiums and the practice of expensive "defensive medicine" designed to avoid suits, is passed on to patients and taxpayers. Some physicians in high-risk specialties and in certain areas of the country pay as much as \$80,000 a year in malpractice premiums. Still, insurers report they pay out more in claims under these policies than they collect in premiums.

Last month a task force of the American Medical Association issued recommendations for addressing the malpractice problem. Public education and quality control within the medical profession were stressed. So was the need for tort reform — the revision of laws and procedures governing negligence litigation — to make the resolution of these cases faster, less burdensome and fairer to all litigants.

In the mid-'70s, when insurers first balked at providing this coverage, most states enacted some kind of tort reform, but many of these state laws are still being tested in the courts. In

California, a leading state in terms of volume of suits and the sweeping nature of the reform, the constitutionality of the statute was resolved piecemeal, with the final State Supreme Court judgment handed down last Thursday.

The California law has three major provisions: Attorneys' fees in medical malpractice cases must be based on a sliding scale from 40 percent of the first \$50,000 recovered down to 10 percent for awards over \$200,000. Payments are made over the lifetime of the plaintiff, instead of in a lump sum, and cease when he dies. And recoveries for pain and suffering cannot exceed \$250,000. Other states have adopted similar, although generally less stringent, forms of these controls, and encouraged arbitration and the revision of statutes of limitations and rules of evidence. California will be the state to watch. Its reforms have been upheld by the highest court of the state, and they are major changes. If, over the next few years, they facilitate settlements, reduce litigation and stabilize insurance premiums, they will provide an effective model for other states. — THE WASHINGTON POST.

## FROM OUR MARCH 14 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

**1910: British Railways Bank on Coal**  
LONDON — Compared with previous weeks, the market in British railway shares has been a centre of some interest. To begin with, there was the setback caused by the fear of a great coal strike in South Wales, but later there came a fairly good recovery, taking into consideration the fact that the state of the coal trade is so unsatisfactory and that there still remains the danger of a big strike. However, as none of the matters at issue is of such a nature as to make a strike necessary, and as a satisfactory settlement may reasonably be expected, it is pretty generally agreed that, trouble out of the way, everything points to an improvement in the British railway market.

**1935: Frenchmen Try American Jazz**  
PARIS — American jazz, born on the Mississippi, reared in the Southland and sent to finishing school in New York, where it got smooth and sophisticated under the tutelage of George Gershwin, has come into its own in Paris. Paris has had jazz for a long time but until recently it was just a kind of haze in the wake of American tourists. Frenchmen neither tried nor desired to understand it and the very suggestion that a Frenchman was going to play a saxophone was enough to make a man rise and depart for a more peaceful locale. Wander around the night clubs of Paris and where you found all-American bands four years ago, French bands hold forth, and not bad either.



## Four Sandinist Reasons for Washington to Let Up

By Daniel Ortega Saavedra

The writer is the president of Nicaragua.

NEW YORK — President Reagan asks the people of the United States and the U.S. Congress to continue financing the CIA's covert war against Nicaragua. He says his aim is to bring about a "restructuring" of our government. Here are four reasons why the American people should refuse to comply.

Firstly, the covert war is illegal. The World Court, on May 10, 1984, ordered the United States to stop its aggression. It cited the charters of the United Nations and Organization of American States, which prohibit the use of force against the territorial integrity and political independence of another nation. The U.S. administration walked out of the court.

The war cannot be justified as "self-defense." The Reagan administration now admits that its purpose is to overthrow our government — not, as Congress and the American people were told, to interdict an alleged flow of arms to Salvadoran rebels. Even while it maintained this pretense, the White House never produced real evidence of an arms flow — because it does not exist. The U.S. administration knows this: If it had evidence of arms trafficking, it would have tried to prove it in the World Court.

Why care about international law? Because disrespect for law breeds chaos. When a powerful nation repudiates international law — and its highest symbol, the World Court — it threatens the entire legal order and sets a dangerous precedent.

The second reason is that the covert war is immoral. This war is directed against Nicaraguan civilians, not our military. The "contras" penetrate our territory from bases in Honduras and Costa Rica to murder, torture, and kidnap women, men and children. They blow up farms, health centers, food depots and schools. Thousands of civilians have perished, while damage to our economy is in the hundreds of millions of dollars.

Mr. Reagan calls these terrorists "freedom fighters." His administration tries to cover up their atrocities, dismissing them as "Sandinist propaganda." But reports of "contras" atrocities, published last week by U.S. human rights organizations, reveal the truth to the American people, who are financing these crimes.

The "contras" are led by ex-officers of the hated National Guard, the main prop of the Somoza dictatorship that brutally oppressed our people for more than four decades until our Sandinist revolution in 1979.

It is immoral and contrary to American values for the U.S. administration to attempt to impose a new government on Nicaragua. Our government was elected Nov. 4, 1984, in the freest, fairest elections in Nicaragua's history. More than 1.1 million people voted (75.4 percent of those registered) and seven political parties participated. The opposition parties received more than 33 percent of the

vote and now hold 35 of 96 seats in our legislature. Mr. Reagan predictably called the election a "sham," but hundreds of international observers — including private American academic and human rights groups — closely watched the electoral campaign and said that it was fair.

The third reason why Americans

should reject the plea for more funds to aid Nicaraguan rebels is that the covert war is futile and unnecessary. In more than four years of fighting, and despite more than \$100 million in American aid, the "contras" have failed to capture or hold any Nicaraguan territory. There is only one explanation: They have no popular support. As an artificially maintained force, they would cease to exist when Washington ended its support.

There is no reason for Washington to continue this support. Nicaragua represents no threat to any of its legitimate security interests in Central America. In the Contadora process and at talks at Manzanillo, Mexico, begun in June 1984 but suspended in January '85, we have made it clear that we are willing to address American concerns. We have repeated that we want no foreign military bases on our soil, that we would agree with our neighbors to a reasonable balance of armed forces and armaments in Central America and to the removal of all foreign military advisers.

We will never be an aggressor nation. Our arms are defensive.

One pretext for the covert war is the supposed need to force Nicaragua to the negotiating table. However, as Representative Michael Barnes, Democrat of Maryland, has said, Nicaragua already is there. Nicaragua is fully committed to a political solution. Nicaragua alone accepted the September 1984 proposal of the Contadora countries — Colombia, Mexico, Panama and Venezuela. America sabotaged the accord by pressing its Central American allies not to accept. America, not Nicaragua, broke off the Manzanillo talks.

The problem is not forcing Nicaragua to negotiate: It is persuading

Washington to negotiate with Nicaragua, and to give more than lip service to the Contadora process.

The fourth reason for stopping aid to the "contras" is that the covert war is counterproductive. If Mr. Reagan really wants us to reduce the size of our army, stop acquiring arms and send home foreign military advisers, he should end his covert war and his unprecedented military buildup in Honduras. If there were no war against us, we would enthusiastically divert manpower and resources, now consumed by defense requirements, to economic and social development.

The U.S. administration complains that we obtain arms from socialist countries, but Washington makes this necessary. Are we not entitled to obtain arms to defend ourselves? Washington has pressed its allies not to sell arms to us.

Mr. Reagan calls us "totalitarian" because we imposed a state of emergency that restricts certain rights, including press freedom with regard to military and security matters. The state of emergency was imposed in 1982 in direct response to the covert war. If Mr. Reagan really wants the full restoration of political and civil rights, he need only stop the war.

We seek peace with dignity from the United States. Despite the crimes committed against us, we extend our hand in friendship.

The New York Times.

## How Pressure on the Sandinists Can Help

By Susan K. Purcell

NEW YORK — There is a widespread perception that pressure on the Sandinists — including support for the "contras" — undermines the Contadora countries' effort to promote peace in Central America. In fact, the opposite is true.

Without such pressure, U.S. security interests are sure to be ignored. With it, they are more likely to be reflected in talks that could lead to an acceptable negotiated settlement.

Consider the Nicaraguans' reaction to Mr. Reagan's recent comment on the need to remove the Sandinist government in "its present structure." Within days, President Daniel Ortega Saavedra announced an "indefinite moratorium" on the acquisition of arms and said his government would send home 100 Cuban military advisers. He promised "some initiatives in favor of the Contadora peace process," directed by Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia and Panama.

This could be an important change in the Sandinist position. In September 1984, Managua accepted a draft of a Contadora treaty that called for an end to support for subversion across borders, the elimination of foreign troops and advisers from the region, limits on the size of Central American military establishments and support for political pluralism.

America criticized the treaty — and rightly so — for failing to provide for adequate verification and implementation of its measures.

Critics claimed that Washington itself had the technology necessary to monitor events in Central America — and that it was evidently trying to undermine the Contadora process. Both points are debatable, but beside the point. Washington is right to worry about compliance by the non-democratic governments of Nicaragua and Cuba and should not assume sole responsibility for monitoring a multilateral treaty — particularly in Latin America, where America is mistrusted and criticized for intervention.

The Nicaraguans accepted the draft treaty on condition that it not be changed. The other Central American countries, backed by Washington, refused to sign. With United States help, they drafted their own treaty, which seemed to both Nicaragua and Contadora countries to favor Washington's interests. The result was a stalemate, broken finally by Mr. Ortega's announcement.

The connection between U.S. pressure and progress toward an acceptable treaty has been evident since the

Contadora countries began their efforts in January 1983. Their initial emphasis was on potential United States aggression, and it was not until Washington increased its military presence in the region by military maneuvers in mid-1983 that they began to show any concern for Cuban and Nicaraguan behavior.

Critics of the U.S. administration argue that it hopes to overthrow the Sandinists, not settle with them — and that it prefers that the Contadora negotiations be stalemated. There is some truth to this argument. But the administration is significantly divided over how to deal with Nicaragua.

Some officials believe the Sandinists cannot be trusted to abide by a negotiated settlement. These officials may indeed be using their criticism of support for Contadora as a cover for a policy that they believe can overthrow the Sandinists. Others believe that a negotiated settlement is both possible and preferable, provided the treaty is subject to adequate verification and based on all 21 points proposed by Contadora — including political liberalization that would "alter the structure" of the Sandinist government without overthrowing it.

These supporters of a negotiated settlement may be a minority, but they may need allies — those critics of U.S. administration policy who also advocate a negotiated settlement. There are good arguments against supporting the guerrillas. But the critics too should have an interest in a good treaty — based on the 21 points with adequate provisions for verification and implementation — and should think twice before opposing any United States policies that could help produce such an accord.

The writer directs the Latin American program at the Council on Foreign Relations, an independent organization of Americans interested in diplomacy. She contributed this to The New York Times.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Two Mandates at Odds

Regarding the editorial "Imperial and Bellicose" (Feb. 25):

Thank you for injecting some common sense into the debate on the growing conflict between Nicaragua and the United States. If memory serves, most Nicaraguans voted in the November elections and most of those who did so voted for the Sandinists. This would appear to be a stronger mandate to govern than even that received by Mr. Reagan.

I would suggest that not only were the Nicaraguan elections honest, as attested by teams of international observers, but that no "tyranny" would wish to arm its entire population.

P. McNEILL  
Fribourg, Switzerland.

President Reagan calls the government of Nicaragua "repressive, totalitarian and cruel," while he not only remains silent but supports the reign of terror and state of siege in

## Old Virtues Survive In Britain

By Michael Getler

LONDON — Out of all the hardships and hatreds spawned by the yearlong coal miners' strike that ended March 3, emerges something oddly reassuring about Britain.

It is not so much that a strike led by a Marxist union chief, Arthur Scargill, has been defeated, although most Britons seem relieved that it failed. "Scargillism" came to stand in many minds for the vanguard of a revolutionary political effort aimed at overturning the Conservative government of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and defeating her enthusiasm for a revival of capitalism.

Rather, it is a sense that old virtues of tenacity, loyalty, dedication to colleagues and community and plain toughness are alive and admired here.

Whatever the long-term political and economic implications of this extraordinary clash, it seems that the vast majority of Britain's 186,000 coal miners — including those who struck and endured extreme financial hardship and those who kept working and endured sometimes fearsome intimidation — acted with a brand of personal courage that often distinguished Britain in trying times.

The National Union of Mineworkers has suffered what appears to be a severe defeat. The idea that this once all-powerful union could never be successfully faced down by a tough government has been laid to rest. And yet the mystique of the mineworker remains. It may even have been strengthened.

There were lumps in more than one throat around Britain as television recorded scenes after scenes of miners, arms locked together, parading back to their coal pits behind off-key colliery brass bands and battered local union banners after the union's decision to go back without a settlement. In a way it seemed pathetic. Hundreds of men in dozens of mining villages gathered in the pre-dawn darkness, their lunch in plastic shopping bags, and then marching back to work, cheering and chanting slogans as if they had won a victory.

Said one miner, with typical Welsh eloquence, "We may have lost a year's pay but we've retained the things that matter most in these valleys — our dignity and self-respect."

The strike spawned violence that jolted much of more comfortable Britain: there was arson, assault, vandalism, even a murder. The violence often overshadowed the personal suffering. It may also have produced a cadre of future young radicals who will come back to haunt another government on other picket lines.

The vanguard of the most militant backers of Arthur Scargill that manned the picket lines and undoubtedly helped intimidate some miners who might otherwise have gone back to work. But it cannot fully explain why more than 120,000 stayed away, with no strike pay from their union, having to subsist on perhaps \$25 a week, plus food handouts for a year in many cases.

Essentially the strike was an effort to postpone the inevitable and preserve a way of life. Most Britons understand that coal pits that require huge taxpayer subsidies and operate at a big loss have to close in favor of ones that can make a profit and compete in the marketplace. But closing a pit means closing a community, and there are important social costs.

Britons are not so mobile as Americans. They do not pick up and move easily. There are not many other jobs to go to, and there is nobody to buy their homes if they leave. The mining communities are tightly knit, some what insular, centered around miners' welfare clubs, the local pubs, the bands, banners, sports clubs and centuries-old tradition and comradeship.

Many miners in America may want their children to become something else, but many in Britain struck so that their children and grandchildren could work in the mines. They were, they said, "fighting for our class."

In some ways this was a strike that did not seem to make sense. It was called in March, with spring approaching, when coal stockpiles were full at electric power plants. Record 13-percent unemployment made it unlikely that other unions would walk out to support the miners.

Most important, it began with a fatal mistake. Mr. Scargill ordered a nationwide strike without a nation-wide ballot of the union's members.

One result was that some 45,000 miners in Nottinghamshire rebelled against what they saw as infringement of union rules and democracy. They kept on working, riding buses with steel grates on the winds and frequent threats against their lives, families and homes. Here, too, was courage of which Britons could be proud.

The Washington Post.

### Uniforms Underground

The report "Subway Security How Some Cities Fare" (March 6) speaks of a "heavy presence of patrolling militiamen" in the Moscow metro. There definitely is not. I am certain that you can count many more policemen per number of passengers in the New York subway or in our own mini-subway in Amsterdam. The confusion may stem from the fact that the Soviet street scene shows many more uniformed people than the West. Most of them are associated with the Soviet military or Ministry of Internal Affairs. They too, take the subway. Rarely does one see patrolling militiamen in a Moscow subway station or car.

JOHN LOWENHARDT,  
Amsterdam.

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## Giorgio Armani Adapts Survival Sporty Daytime Line In Brief For After-Dark Glitter

By Hebe Dorsey  
International Herald Tribune

MILAN — Giorgio Armani's collection shown Tuesday evening was a knockout — one of the best years and the kind that will make a mark on the Milan season.

This Italian designer, whose line started with a simple but subtly tailored blazer, has now branched out into evening wear as well, and for the first time he has it right, as borne out by his

### MILAN FASHIONS

collection shown Tuesday evening. The Armani woman is going to wear all the Armani offerings for evening. Very simple, really, they are straight variations of his sporty daytime shapes into evening

litter. For once, Armani, who has often tried his hand at evening wear, has given up gimmick.

Instead, he has drawn on his effortless talent. And the line looks like a whole new collection, giving it backbone and authority.

Anybody who fretted that Armani's tailored look might have one sterile need worry no longer. He had enough variations to please the most difficult customer. If anybody can handle the anonymous look, Armani can. De-voiled the pants and square-shouldered jackets, the general effect is soft and tender. This is achieved with delicate silk blouses, in exquisite prints, soft colors — a pink and grey tweed jacket, for example — and fluid pants. Showing strong shoulders, Armani had cropped necklines and pure, uncluttered

necks. Jackets ranged from hip-length to mid-thigh, with pockets to sport and curving around the waist. Armani was of his own design with the same eye for refined patterns and color combinations. Big hats, with back belts, were either made of tweed or meshwear fabrics such as whipcord and worsted, and then worn over ski pants.

In Milan, where designers tend to go overboard with flashy effects, Armani stands out for his great sense of restraint. His models, well groomed but natural, were exactly the kind one should take home to mother. All this is paying off.

A spokeswoman revealed that in 1976, when Armani started, the business turnover was 10 billion lire. In 1981, it had jumped to 100

billion and in 1984 to 240 billion (about \$120 million).

The Genny collection, designed by the prolific Gianni Versace, is another success story. It really boiled down to a simpler, cleaner Versace collection — full of the same ideas but more understandable and commercial.

The key point was the rounded, three-quarter coat which was shown in gray flannel, black shearing, purple wool and mink fox. It looked equally good on short skirts and pants but did not quite work out with mid-calf skirts.

This is a season of glitter for Milan and the opening tableau, with gold and blue lame scarves over tailored suits, set the tone. This was followed into evening with miles and miles of gold lame.

There were also rivers of silver sequins including skintight skirts topped by loose, black satin shirts.

Gigi Monti, an entrepreneur who backs Luciano Soprani, said the other night that the margin of creativity in Milan is limited because designers work closely with manufacturers. This could not be more accurate in the case of Soprani, who is constantly — but only gently — held in check by the man who holds the purse strings. The result was good quality but no adventure. The look closely followed last season's hits, very handy for the many women who want fashion without risks.

The Milan collections end Thursday, with London taking over during the weekend and Paris coming up after that.



An evening dress from Giorgio Armani's Milan collection.

## Reagan to Pressure Congress Anew For Aid to Guerrillas in Nicaragua

By Joanne Omang  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration, discarding the indirect approach it had recently considered, has decided to make a major new effort to pressure Congress to approve funds for anti-Sandinist guerrillas in Nicaragua.

The administration has considered and apparently rejected, at least for now, several alternatives to the funding. These include using U.S. allies in Latin America or Asia as conduits for rebel aid, the possible suspension of U.S. relations with Nicaragua, and recognition of a rebel government outside the country.

Senior administration officials said last week that the stakes of U.S. credibility and national interest have grown high enough to constitute what one called "a line in the dust" that Mr. Reagan can draw to find out who stands with him and who does not.

They said the president would spearhead a major "public education" effort to pressure Congress to provide \$14 million for the Central Intelligence Agency to keep the guerrillas supplied.

"Now it's just a question of timing," a State Department official said. Much is at stake. Terms of the debate were set in last year's federal budget resolution, which banned aid to the guerrillas unless Mr. Reagan reported it was necessary and then gained the approval of both chambers of Congress. Once the president's report is submitted, votes follow automatically after 15 days, with no amendments allowed.

To lose a head-on confrontation after picking the date for it would be a serious embarrassment and Mr. Reagan's first major congressional defeat in foreign policy.

Guerrilla spokesmen say the need for funds is urgent. The final CIA payments went out in May, the last of about \$80 million that built the rebels from a band of about 200 in 1981 to an estimated 14,000 trained fighters.

Enrique Bermudez, military commander of the largest rebel group, the Nicaraguan Democratic Force, said last week that "the psychological and political effect" of renewed congressional support would be critical to the guerrillas' private fund-raising effort.

"Then other friends of our cause will support us also," he said. As far as has been determined, the guerrillas have been operating on private donations.

But that flow will falter if Congress blocks funds because the rest of the world will see it "as a signal that the United States is withdrawing from Nicaragua," Mr. Bermudez said.

In addition, Nicaraguan government forces are reported to be preparing for a major campaign to halt border incursions by the guerrillas, who operate from bases in Honduras and Costa Rica.

Mr. Reagan has given emotional endorsements to the rebels at least nine times over the past two weeks, calling them "our brothers" and the "moral equivalent of the Founding Fathers," and urging Congress to support their drive for a democratic Nicaragua.

There has been little visible response on Capitol Hill, where critics complained that the administration has not tried seriously to negotiate a settlement with Nicaragua, either bilaterally or through multinational efforts such as the Contadora talks started by Mexico, Panama, Venezuela and Colombia.

Congress has refused four times to give further aid to the guerrillas, finding that the three-year U.S. aid program is illegal and the rebels' campaign brutal and counterproductive.

Faced with a margin of 50 to 60 negative votes in the House of Representatives and hostile leadership in the crucial Senate Select Com-

mittee on Intelligence, where the funds must originate, the White House cast about for two months or so for alternatives to congressionally approved funding, but found nothing workable.

On Friday, a White House legislative strategy session formalized the decision to abandon, at least for now, the creative financing ideas that surfaced recently as possible ways around congressional objections to not-so-secret CIA involvement with the guerrillas.

Carvin Wines Jr., the U.S. ambassador to Costa Rica, had pushed informally for a suspension or a break in U.S. relations with Nicaragua, arguing that such action would allow controls on U.S. merchants who now provide Nicaragua with about 60 percent of its foreign trade.

It also would pave the way for recognition of an alternative rebel government, perhaps in Costa Rica, that then could receive U.S. aid openly.

But the idea foundered on misgivings by Secretary of State George P. Shultz about the precedent it would set and the inability of Nicaraguan guerrilla factions to work cooperatively.

Robert C. McFarlane, Mr. Reagan's national security affairs adviser, is reported to have suggested that funds could be moved to the rebels through U.S. allies in Asia, disguised as additional foreign aid.

Other officials proposed similar phony aid grants to Honduras or Costa Rica under unwritten "gentlemen's agreements" that the funds would be passed to the rebels.

But members of Congress reacted strongly against the idea. "Once we vote against something," a senior House Appropriations Committee official said, "they're not supposed to go around us and continue the policy."

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## Turkey's Ozal Calls On Papandreou To Meet Him 'Anywhere, Anytime'

By Henry Karmon  
New York Times Service

ANKARA — Turkey's prime minister has called on his Greek counterpart to meet with him "anywhere, anytime" to discuss the issues dividing their two nations.

"I propose here and now to the Greek leadership to proceed to comprehensive negotiations," Prime Minister Turgut Ozal said Tuesday. "We are ready to participate in such negotiations anywhere, anytime, and at any level they like."

The Turkish leader's appeal, his first for such a conference, occurred at a luncheon to which he had invited foreign reporters based in Athens. He attached so much importance to it that he moved up the meeting from dinner and left immediately for the airport to fly to Moscow for the funeral of Konstantin U. Chernenko.

Mr. Ozal also condemned what he said was Bulgaria's campaign against its Turkish minority. Turkey's Communist neighbor is engaged in a drive to force ethnic Turks, close to one million in number, to "change their Islamic Turkish names to Christian Bulgarian names," the prime minister said.

"This is not acceptable," he added, saying that Turkey had not received satisfactory answers to several complaints.

If no guarantee of minority rights can be obtained, Mr. Ozal said, Turkey is ready to accept them, "whether it's one million or more."

[A Bulgarian official ruled out discussion with Ankara on allowing the Turkish minority to emigrate, Yugoslavia's Tanjug press agency reported Wednesday from Sofia, according to The Associated Press.

"There is and there will be no emigration of Bulgarian citizens to Turkey," said Dimitar Stambolov, a Central Committee secretary of Bulgaria's Communist Party.]

The principal objective of the Ozal meeting was to make Turkey's case against Greece. Turks feel frustrated by what they believe is a general Western bias in favor of Greece and the frequency with which Andreas Papandreou, the Greek prime minister, has succeeded in publicizing his accusations against Turkey, while Ankara's side gets little hearing.

In a series of briefings by senior officials, as well as Mr. Ozal's speech and replies to questions, Turkey defended itself against Greek accusations that it threatened Greek islands in the Aegean Sea and accused Mr. Papandreou of breaking off even such low-level negotiations as were under way when he took office in 1981.

Foreign Ministry sources indi-

cated that originally Mr. Ozal had planned to make a conciliatory gesture Tuesday to encourage Greece to negotiate. He refrained, according to the officials, because such a gesture, after Mr. Papandreou's move Saturday that led to the resignation of President Constantine Caramanlis, would have been denounced in Athens as Turkish interference in a volatile internal situation.

Mr. Ozal, Foreign Minister Vahit Halefoglu and other officials expressed concern in conversations over Mr. Caramanlis's resignation. Like the United States and Western European countries, Turkey considered the former president to be the principal brake on what it considers Mr. Papandreou's radicalism.

Senior Foreign Ministry officials used strong language in warning Greece against measures in the Aegean that would make the sea in effect a Greek lake.

Turkey would consider action by Greece to extend its territorial waters or assert claims to the continental shelf as cause for war, the officials said.

Greece has not formally made such claims but has consistently contended that it has the right to do so.

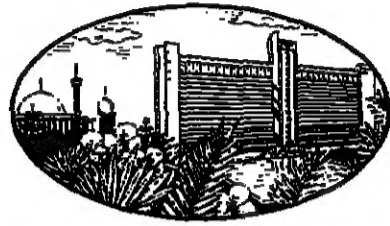
Turkish officials said that in view of their heavy military superiority they did not fear a Greek attack. But they said they were worried that the disputes over territorial waters and airspace contained a constant danger of armed incidents that might get out of control.



Turgut Ozal

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## "POSH" VERSUS "GOSH"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRIBUNE.  
Sir,—The origin of the acronym POSH is widely known. Coined by the Victorians from the initials of the phrase "Port Out, Starboard Home" it got its present meaning from the fact that these were the cooler and more comfortable—hence more select—sides of the ship on which to travel to and from India.

However I have long felt there was something amiss with this sentiment.

It seemed to me that no true Victorian gentleman or lady would ever feel entirely at home aboard a ship that only served port as a refreshment. Especially when that ship was bound for the land of quinine and tonic water.

So backing my hunch, I have spent many years researching intensely into that era.

I am now pleased to be able to publish the results of my enquiries.

It is apparent that shortly after the discovery of Bombay, POSH was superseded by GOSH, as in "Gosh, I could do with a drink!" or "Gosh! That's smooth!"

Perhaps I should make clear that the BOMBAY I am referring to is, of course, the GIN.

It is a particularly fine gin with a delicate bouquet that is imparted by the 'botanicals' used in its manufacture. As it is claimed, it is indeed BOMBAY GIN's unique distillation that keeps one amused.

And that may explain the origin of GOSH. It stands for "Gin Out, Starry-eyed Home."

Dr. Hilary Soell M.A. MSc.  
Theodolite College, Oxford.

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## SCIENCE

## Edison's Papers Reveal He Invented by Analogy

By William J. Broad

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Insights into the creative genius of Thomas Alva Edison, one of the most prolific inventors of all time, are emerging from a 20-year, \$6-million study of his personal papers.

The new portrait of Edison is marked by his powerful ability — never fully recognized until now — to reason through analogy. It was perhaps this trait more than any other that accounted for his great inventiveness. It is now thought that this ability is what transformed one successful invention into another, eventually producing the phonograph, the incandescent light bulb, systems of electric power generation and motion pictures.

Edison was born Feb. 11, 1847, in Milan, Ohio. He devoted himself to the quest for invention while still in his 20s. At his death in 1931 he left behind more than 3.5 million pages of notebooks and letters, much of it documenting his 1,093 patents. No one has ever produced more.

"These documents give you entry into the mind of one of the world's most creative people," said Dr. Reese V. Jenkins, a historian and director of the Thomas A. Edison Papers at Rutgers University in New Brunswick, New Jersey. "In fact, they tell a lot about the very essence of invention itself."

Edison's inventions were often much more closely related to their origins than anyone had suspected, according to clues being gathered by Dr. Jenkins and his colleagues. For example, early drawings of the kinetoscope, a prototype movie machine, reveal that it evolved from the successful phonograph.

The first commercial kine-

scope had film that wound back and forth on rollers, allowing a spectator to view moving images through a peephole in the top of the large machine. From this device it was but a short step to motion pictures as we know them today.

Dr. Jenkins and his team discovered that the device had evolved slowly. The clues were found in preliminary patents, known as caveats, filed by Edison on the kinetoscope from 1888 to 1889. The first caveat looked nothing like the finished machine but showed a cylinder covered with a spiral of images meant to be viewed through an eyepiece. The resemblance to Edison's first phonograph, made a decade earlier, was striking.

Each of the two inventions had an axle and a cylinder. Each had an instrument (stylus or eyepiece) that deciphered a spiral of information (grooves for sound, images for pictures).

Dr. Jenkins said that no historian, on the basis of the visual resemblance alone, would suggest that Edison had been inspired by his own earlier work. But Edison also left a written record. The first page of Edison's motion picture caveat begins: "I am experimenting upon an instrument which does for the eye what the phonograph does for the ear." A few lines later: "The invention consists in photographing continuously a series of pictures . . . in a continuous spiral on a cylinder or plate in the same manner as sound is recorded on the phonograph."

"If we didn't have the earliest sketches and notes," Dr. Jenkins said, "we wouldn't be able to see the genesis. This is what I mean by being able to get into the creative mind, watching it work by analogy from one very successful invention



Edison with wax-cylinder phonograph in 1888.

to another. Edison didn't ultimately solve the problem that way. The finished kinetoscope looked very different. But you can see the creative process.

Paul Israel, an assistant editor of the Edison Papers, said another example of innovation by analogy was seen in Edison's work on the incandescent light bulb. Although his final invention was a simple bulb, the early versions had devices to regulate the amount of current flowing through them. Sketches in the Edison notebooks show that these regulatory devices were drawn from what at first glance looks far removed from electric lights — car work on the telegraph.

Regulatory devices were needed for the lights because Edison wanted to employ parallel rather than series circuits. When one bulb in a series circuit failed, as often hap-

pened in the early days, the rest of the bulbs would go out. In parallel circuits, however, the rest would stay on. The modern system of lighting is basically an elaboration of Edison's original idea.

But each added bulb reduced the total resistance of the parallel circuit. This meant a huge current would be needed to power a long string of lights. The power lines from such a central distribution system to even a modest system of parallel lighting would require more copper than was available in the world.

To solve the problem, Edison increased the individual resistance of his early lamps by building current-limiting regulators. "It's clear that his original idea came from telegraphy," Mr. Israel said. "Electromechanically, he used the same approach he had already perfected.

With the electric light, he tried to create a means of controlling the amount of current that went into the lamp by the same sort of regulators.

Eventually, as work progressed, Edison chose thin carbon filaments for his bulbs, their hallmark being very high resistance. After that insight, all the regulatory apparatus was abandoned. The end result was a simple parallel system that looked nothing like what Edison started with.

By making Edison's personal papers available to scholars and historians around the world, the Edison Papers project aims to facilitate insights into how the inventor worked. So vast are the Edison materials that the process of publication will take 20 years. In addition to papers found at the Edison National Historic Site, in West Orange, New Jersey, the project is gathering materials from hundreds of other sites around the world. The main sponsors of the project are Rutgers University; the Edison National Historic Site, part of the National Park Service; the New Jersey Historical Commission; and the Smithsonian Institution.

In February, Dr. Thomas E. Jeffrey, microfilm editor of the Edison Papers, released the first part of a six-part microfilm edition. It consists of 28 reels of film recording about 40,000 pages of documents, and costs \$1,650. The publisher is University Publications of America, in Frederick, Maryland.

Starting in about a year, the project will publish the first of 15 to 20 hard-cover volumes that will contain a selection of the Edison Papers and will include background and biographical information. It will be published by the Johns Hopkins University Press.

Dr. Jenkins said the papers had already provided other insights into Edison's inventive process in addition to his powerful ability to reason by analogy.

"We have this image of Edison as the lone inventor," said Dr. Jenkins. "That's not the case at all. One of his real talents and insights was that he saw he could accomplish so much more by working with a group. He's really a pioneer of team research. That's probably one of the most important things he did."

Edison set up laboratories first in Newark, New Jersey, then Menlo Park, and finally West Orange. At times, he had more than 100 workers and assistants. There are more than 3,000 laboratory notebooks at the Edison National Historic Site. Dr. Jenkins said more than half of those were filled by Edison's assistants.

"This does not diminish Edison at all," he said. "There's no doubt about his genuine creativity. Even those around him with enormous technical education in mathematics and science had great admiration for his skills and intuition. But at the same time he had many hands and many minds that he was working with. And, clearly, that gave him an advantage. That has to have been a major factor in his enormous productivity."

Edison himself characterized his laboratory as "an invention factory."



BEAUTIFUL MUSIC — "Wasubot" an organ-playing robot, is among exhibits at Tsukuba Expo '85, a six-month international science fair opening Sunday on a 100-hectare site near Tokyo. On the theme "Dwellings and Surroundings — Science and Technology for Man at Home," the exhibition will include displays by Japanese government and industries, 47 other countries and 37 international organizations.

## Seen as Never Before, Auroras Yield Clues on How, Whence They Appear

By Walter Sullivan

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The aurora borealis, or Northern Lights, among the most spectacular of celestial phenomena, have been seen since the beginning of time. Now they are being seen as never before, as scientists observe them from above, below and within.

A U.S. satellite, Dynamics Explorer 1, in photographs from far out in space, records small auroral events about twice a day and a large "storm" every four to six weeks.

The ultraviolet scanner on HI-LAT, the High Latitude satellite, transmitted images in 1983 that showed for the first time that auroras occur as often over the sunlit side of the planet as on the night side. Because Earth observers can see the Northern Lights or Southern Lights — the aurora australis — only at night, it had previously been impossible to show that they occur as extensively in the daytime.

Other spacecraft, seeking the source of the energy that drives the Northern Lights, have identified two regions where the atomic particles that produce auroras are accelerated: one in "fireballs" hundreds of thousands of miles from the Earth and the other in the final plunge of such particles toward the atmosphere.

Auroras have always delighted skywatchers, terrified the superstitious and puzzled scientists. They take many forms: rays that form a curtain of light hundreds of miles high; a many-colored arc reaching from horizon to horizon, a pulsating, diffuse glow.

Auroras are caused by very high-energy particles, chiefly electrons, plunging from space into the atmosphere along the outermost, closed force lines of the Earth's magnetic field. These force lines enter the atmosphere in circular zones surrounding each polar region.

When these plunging electrons hit atoms of the high atmosphere, the atoms glow in colors indicating their composition and the electron energies. Dr. Syun-ichi Akasofu, a veteran aurora-watcher at the University of Alaska, likens the effect to that of the "gun" that fires a stream of electrons at the fluorescent screen of a television set. In both cases the ever-changing images are produced by magnetic fields that control the impinging electrons.

What has long puzzled scientists is how these particles, which hit the atmosphere at 1,000 miles a second, gain enough energy to produce their dazzling effects. It now appears that the aurora's original energy source is the swift motion of the solar wind past the magnetosphere, the area of space affected by the Earth's magnetism. On the sun-facing side the magnetosphere is flattened by that wind, which moves at more than a million miles an hour; on the opposite side it is blown into a comet-like tail protruding more than a million miles long.

When in late 1983 the satellite International Sun-Earth Explorer 3 was sent to intercept the comet Giacobini-Zinner, it repeatedly passed in and out of the tail, tracing it for 850,000 miles, far beyond the orbit of the moon. Its data and those collected in 1974 by Interplanetary Monitoring Platform 8, or IMP 8, have helped explain the energy-generating mechanism.

As Dr. Louis A. Frank of the University of Iowa interprets these data, electrical energy is initially pumped into the magnetosphere along the boundary of the tail, in a process resembling magnetohydrodynamics, which physicists have sought to use for electric power production.

An ordinary dynamo makes electricity when an armature of material that conducts electricity rotates in a magnetic field. In a magnetohydrodynamic generator, a jet of

conducting material, such as a hot gas, is directed through a magnetic field.

In a similar fashion, electrical energy is pumped into the tail of the magnetosphere as the solar wind crosses magnetic field lines derived from the Earth. Dr. Frank says this energy is stored, then released in "fireballs" that send jets of protons and electrons both outward and Earthward along the tail.

Such processes are of more than academic interest. Auroral displays can heat the atmosphere over the arctic enough to affect the trajectories of ballistic missiles, or induce currents strong enough to cause corrosion in north-south pipelines or blackouts in power lines.

The auroras are also of interest to those seeking to emulate the energy process in the sun by using magnetism to compress and heat hydrogen nuclei enough to make them fuse into helium nuclei. These scientists would like to know how magnetic fields windward of the Earth compress and heat the electrified gas, or plasma, in the tail with such efficiency.

Dr. Frank said he suspected that "fireballs" of energy may occur as far as 400,000 miles downwind of the Earth because some auroras initially appear in the sky on magnetic field lines that lead to a source far out along the tail.

Jets of protons and electrons from "fireballs" are funneled by the closed force lines of the Earth's magnetism into auroral zones surrounding each pole. These oval zones are centered on the Earth's

magnetic axis rather than the axis of its rotation. The northern zone crosses northern Alaska, Hudson Bay, southern Greenland and northern Eurasia.

Closer to the poles, the magnetic force lines are not closed. That is, they are not linked to the region of the side opposite the sun where the particles are accelerated, and they do not receive auroral particles.

When the magnetic envelope of the Earth is disrupted after a flare erupts on the sun, magnetic lines guiding auroral particles into the atmosphere may be shifted away from the poles, in the northern hemisphere producing displays as far south as Rome and Florida.

At times the total flow of energy into the auroral zone may reach billions of kilowatts, only part of which produces visible auroras. A major recent discovery has been that electrons destined to produce an aurora get their final burst of acceleration along the last few thousand miles of this flow.

The acceleration, as proposed years ago by the Swedish Nobel laureate Hannes Alfvén, results when the incoming jet of electrons passes between layers of electric current that have opposite polarity. These currents, aligned with field lines of the Earth's magnetism, accelerate electrons downward and positively charged particles upward.

Last week Dr. Forrest S. Mon of the University of California at Berkeley said direct measurements with the Air Force satellite S3 had "pretty well proven" this hypothesis.

## IN BRIEF

## Laser Used Against Endometriosis

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Lasers are increasingly replacing traditional surgery for treatment of women's reproductive problems, such as endometriosis, a condition in which the kind of tissue lining the uterus grows outside the uterine cavity. It often leads to infertility, and some times can be arrested only by a hysterectomy.

Surgeons who advocate them say lasers offer the advantage of speed, cause little or no bleeding and can reach tissue that scalpels could not touch, as well as areas affected by endometriosis where it would be dangerous to use other methods, such as cautery.

Dr. Joseph Bellina, co-director of the Omega Institute, a fertility treatment and research center in New Orleans, said the early developments work on laser treatment for endometriosis in 1978. He said the technique will probably become widely accepted by next year. His chief disclaimer, he said, is that it requires special training and constant practice and is costly.

## New Oil Absorbent Tested in India

NEW DELHI (AFP) — Indian scientists say they have developed a reusable material that absorbs oil and could be used to combat oil spills. "Hydrophobic silicate material" has been tested at a refinery, the scientists said.

They said it absorbs the oil and forms a thick sludge that remains for as long as six days on the surface of water, where it can be skimmed off on a technique for doing so is developed. Dr. S. K. Sharma told the Press Trust of India that the material would soon be tested under "sea water conditions."

He said experiments showed that the silicate material was superior to oil absorbents such as polyurethane foam, polystyrene powder or shavings. It can remove up to 95 percent of an oil slick even when it is as thin as 10 microns or as low as 15 liters of oil to a million liters of water, the news agency quoted Dr. Sharma as saying.

## Cheap Computer Receiving Device

CANNES (AFP) — A Dutch engineer says he has developed a \$1 device that can locate, receive and reproduce text typed on a computer terminal anywhere within a one-kilometer radius (about 1,000 yards). The device could oblige users of terminals handling confidential information to screen their tubes with aluminum foil or with a more sophisticated device called a Faraday cage.

Wim van Eck of the Nether Telecommunications Laboratory demonstrated his device in Cannes at the Third-World Congress for Protection and Security of Information Technology and Communications, or Securicom. The technique was known to military specialists, Securicom officials said.

## Cordless-Phone Warning Repeated

WASHINGTON (AP) — The danger of severe damage to the hearing from cordless telephones, first reported almost two years ago, is still an extreme concern, federal authorities and industry spokesmen say. More than 100 cases of hearing loss blamed on the popular phone have been reported.

The problem involves phones with the bell inside the earpiece. Mar cordless phones require the user to switch from the mode for incoming calls to the "talk" mode before dialing a call. If a person makes a call, forgets to switch and puts the phone to his head as a call is coming in, the phone will ring directly into his ear.

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NYSE Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Change	
IBM	125.75	125.50	125.75	+0.25	
AT&T	101.25	101.00	101.25	+0.25	
GE	48.75	48.50	48.75	+0.25	
Amgen	11.75	11.50	11.75	+0.25	
Amgen	11.75	11.50	11.75	+0.25	
Amgen	11.75	11.50	11.75	+0.25	
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Amgen	11.75	11.50	11.75	+0.25	
Amgen	11.75	11.50	11.75	+0.25	
Amgen	11.75	11.50	11.75	+0.25	

Dow Jones Averages				
Open	High	Low	Last	Change
Indust.	1,257.50	1,257.50	1,257.50	+0.25
Transp.	1,257.50	1,257.50	1,257.50	+0.25
Comp.	1,257.50	1,257.50	1,257.50	+0.25
NYSE	1,257.50	1,257.50	1,257.50	+0.25

NYSE Index				
Open	High	Low	Last	Change
Composite	1,257.50	1,257.50	1,257.50	+0.25
Indust.	1,257.50	1,257.50	1,257.50	+0.25
Transp.	1,257.50	1,257.50	1,257.50	+0.25
Comp.	1,257.50	1,257.50	1,257.50	+0.25

NYSE Closing				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Change
IBM	125.75	125.50	125.75	+0.25
AT&T	101.25	101.00	101.25	+0.25
GE	48.75	48.50	48.75	+0.25
Amgen	11.75	11.50	11.75	+0.25
Amgen	11.75	11.50	11.75	+0.25

AMEX Diaries				
Open	High	Low	Last	Change
Indust.	1,257.50	1,257.50	1,257.50	+0.25
Transp.	1,257.50	1,257.50	1,257.50	+0.25
Comp.	1,257.50	1,257.50	1,257.50	+0.25
NYSE	1,257.50	1,257.50	1,257.50	+0.25

NASDAQ Index				
Open	High	Low	Last	Change
Composite	1,257.50	1,257.50	1,257.50	+0.25
Indust.	1,257.50	1,257.50	1,257.50	+0.25
Transp.	1,257.50	1,257.50	1,257.50	+0.25
Comp.	1,257.50	1,257.50	1,257.50	+0.25

AMEX Most Actives				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Change
IBM	125.75	125.50	125.75	+0.25
AT&T	101.25	101.00	101.25	+0.25
GE	48.75	48.50	48.75	+0.25
Amgen	11.75	11.50	11.75	+0.25
Amgen	11.75	11.50	11.75	+0.25

12 Month	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	100	High	Low	Open	Close
IBM	125.75	125.50	1.25	10.00	15.00	125.75	125.50	125.75	125.50	125.75	125.75
AT&T	101.25	101.00	1.00	10.00	15.00	101.25	101.00	101.25	101.00	101.25	101.25
GE	48.75	48.50	0.75	10.00	15.00	48.75	48.50	48.75	48.50	48.75	48.75
Amgen	11.75	11.50	0.50	10.00	15.00	11.75	11.50	11.75	11.50	11.75	11.75
Amgen	11.75	11.50	0.50	10.00	15.00	11.75	11.50	11.75	11.50	11.75	11.75
Amgen	11.75	11.50	0.50	10.00	15.00	11.75	11.50	11.75	11.50	11.75	11.75
Amgen	11.75	11.50	0.50	10.00	15.00	11.75	11.50	11.75	11.50	11.75	11.75
Amgen	11.75	11.50	0.50	10.00	15.00	11.75	11.50	11.75	11.50	11.75	11.75
Amgen	11.75	11.50	0.50	10.00	15.00	11.75	11.50	11.75	11.50	11.75	11.75

## High-Tech Outlook Slows NYSE

**NEW YORK** — The outlook for slower earnings growth among certain high-technology companies triggered a sharp drop on the New York Stock Exchange late Wednesday.

The Dow Jones industrial average was down 8.72 to 1,263.03 an hour before the close of trading. Declines led advances, 948-478, among the 1,932 issues traded.

Volume was about 83,040,000 shares, compared with 76,620,000 in the same period Tuesday.

Although prices in tables on these pages are from the 4 P.M. close in New York, for time reasons this article is based on the market at 3 P.M.

Before the market opened, the Commerce Department reported that retail sales increased 1.4 percent in February to a record \$112.1 billion. It was the biggest increase since an increase of 1.4 percent in November. Department stores reported 3.7 percent higher sales than in January. Auto dealers said they did only 0.4 percent better.

"We're really getting climactic selling in the high-technology, computer and semiconductor stocks," said Alfred Goldman of A.G. Edwards & Sons of St. Louis. "We're seeing land mines going off in a very indiscriminate fashion."

Mr. Goldman said the selloff in technology issues would serve to bring excess enthusiasm out of the market.

"We have whittled down the over-bought condition, and after today's disaster we will see the reduction in interest in owning stocks that you usually see right before a rally," he said.

He said with the stock market going down, the retail sales report would be interpreted as a negative rather than a positive factor. Investors would focus on the outlook for an economy expanding too fast with upward pressure on interest rates.

Phillips Petroleum was near the top of the active list and up a fraction at midday. A block of 225,000 was traded at 48 1/2.

American Natural Resources was higher at midday in active trading. The company said it was discussing a merger in which stockholders would get \$65 a share from Coastal Corp. Previously, Coastal had bid \$60 a share.

Computervision was sharply lower on heavy volume. The company said it would break even in the first quarter, and revenue growth would be less than anticipated but ahead of last year.

Other losers in the computer group at midday included IBM, Data General, Advanced Micro Devices, Hewlett Packard and Digital Equipment. Digital fell 4 1/2 Tuesday when an analyst lowered earnings estimates.

Texas Instruments, National Semiconductor and Motorola were lower.

In the auto group, Chrysler was up a fraction while General Motors and Ford moved lower.

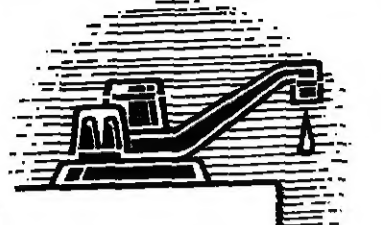
Veeco Instruments lost ground after an analyst lowered his opinion on the stock. The company said new orders were improving after a decline in December and January.

Castle & Cooke was off a fraction after the announcement late Tuesday that the company had agreed to a merger with Flexi-Van, a transportation concern. Flexi-Van was higher.

12 Month	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	100	High	Low	Open	Close
IBM	125.75	125.50	1.25	10.00	15.00	125.75	125.50	125.75	125.50	125.75	125.75
AT&T	101.25	101.00	1.00	10.00	15.00	101.25	101.00	101.25	101.00	101.25	101.25
GE	48.75	48.50	0.75	10.00	15.00	48.75	48.50	48.75	48.50	48.75	48.75
Amgen	11.75	11.50	0.50	10.00	15.00	11.75	11.50	11.75	11.50	11.75	11.75
Amgen	11.75	11.50	0.50	10.00	15.00	11.75	11.50	11.75	11.50	11.75	11.75
Amgen	11.75	11.50	0.50	10.00	15.00	11.75	11.50	11.75	11.50	11.75	11.75
Amgen	11.75	11.50	0.50	10.00	15.00	11.75	11.50	11.75	11.50	11.75	11.75
Amgen	11.75	11.50	0.50	10.00	15.00	11.75	11.50	11.75	11.50	11.75	11.75
Amgen	11.75	11.50	0.50	10.00	15.00	11.75	11.50	11.75	11.50	11.75	11.75

12 Month	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	100	High	Low	Open	Close
IBM	125.75	125.50	1.25	10.00	15.00	125.75	125.50	125.75	125.50	125.75	125.75
AT&T	101.25	101.00	1.00	10.00	15.00	101.25	101.00	101.25	101.00	101.25	101.25
GE	48.75	48.50	0.75	10.00	15.00	48.75	48.50	48.75	48.50	48.75	48.75
Amgen	11.75	11.50	0.50	10.00	15.00	11.75	11.50	11.75	11.50	11.75	11.75
Amgen	11.75	11.50	0.50	10.00	15.00	11.75	11.50	11.75	11.50	11.75	11.75
Amgen	11.75	11.50	0.50	10.00	15.00	11.75	11.50	11.75	11.50	11.75	11.75
Amgen	11.75	11.50	0.50	10.00	15.00	11.75	11.50	11.75	11.50	11.75	11.75
Amgen	11.75	11.50	0.50	10.00	15.00	11.75	11.50	11.75	11.50	11.75	11.75
Amgen	11.75	11.50	0.50	10.00	15.00	11.75	11.50	11.75	11.50	11.75	11.75

12 Month	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	100	High	Low	Open	Close
IBM	125.75	125.50	1.25	10.00	15.00	125.75	125.50	125.75	125.50	125.75	125.75
AT&T	101.25	101.00	1.00	10.00	15.00	101.25	101.00	101.25	101.00	101.25	101.25
GE	48.75	48.50	0.75	10.00	15.00	48.75	48.50	48.75	48.50	48.75	48.75
Amgen	11.75	11.50	0.50	10.00	15.00	11.75	11.50	11.75	11.50	11.75	11.75
Amgen	11.75	11.50	0.50	10.00	15.00	11.75	11.50	11.75	11.50	11.75	11.75
Amgen	11.75	11.50	0.50	10.00	15.00	11.75	11.50	11.75	11.50	11.75	11.75
Amgen	11.75	11.50	0.50	10.00	15.00	11.75	11.50	11.75	11.50	11.75	11.75
Amgen	11.75	11.50	0.50	10.00	15.00	11.75	11.50	11.75	11.50	11.75	11.75
Amgen	11.75	11.50	0.50	10.00	15.00	11.75	11.50	11.75	11.50	11.75	11.75



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(Continued on Page 14)



# Why multinationals seeking to buy or sell a company should begin at The Morgan Bank



Shown in Paris are three Morgan bankers who handle European merger and acquisition assignments. From left, Georges van Erck, London, and Frank Beeltz, New York; Terence Eccles heads the bank's European Financial Analysis group.

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## The Morgan Bank



# DRUG DEALERS MAY BE LOSING ONE OF THEIR MOST IMPORTANT CONNECTIONS.

The U.S. Treasury is coming down hard on drug dealers, and the banks they use to wash away any link between the drugs and the profits made from them.

This week's cover story in Business Week points out that the U.S. drug trade is an \$80 billion a year business transacted in \$20 bills.

So simply to avoid being drowned in cash, the dealers need money laundering.

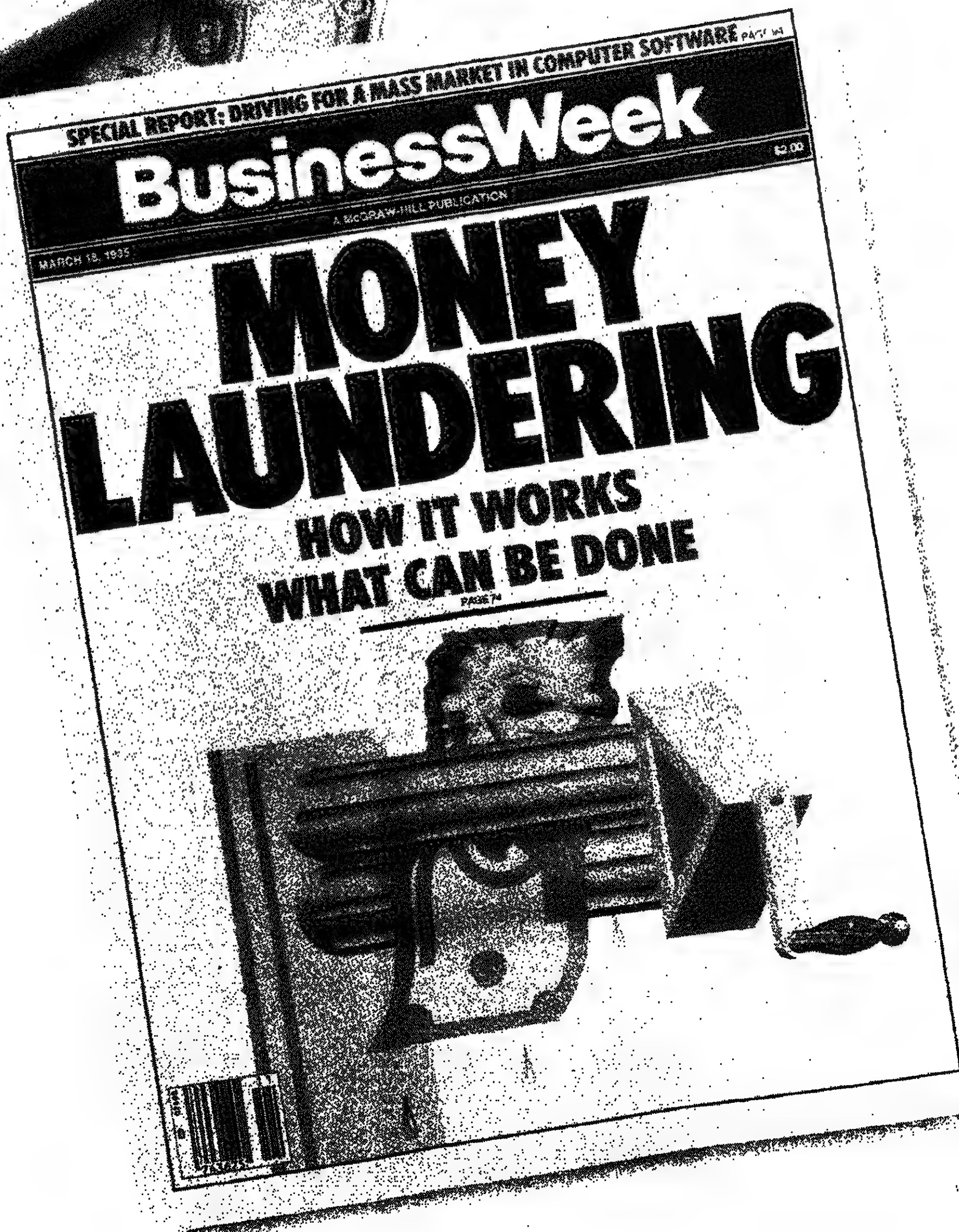
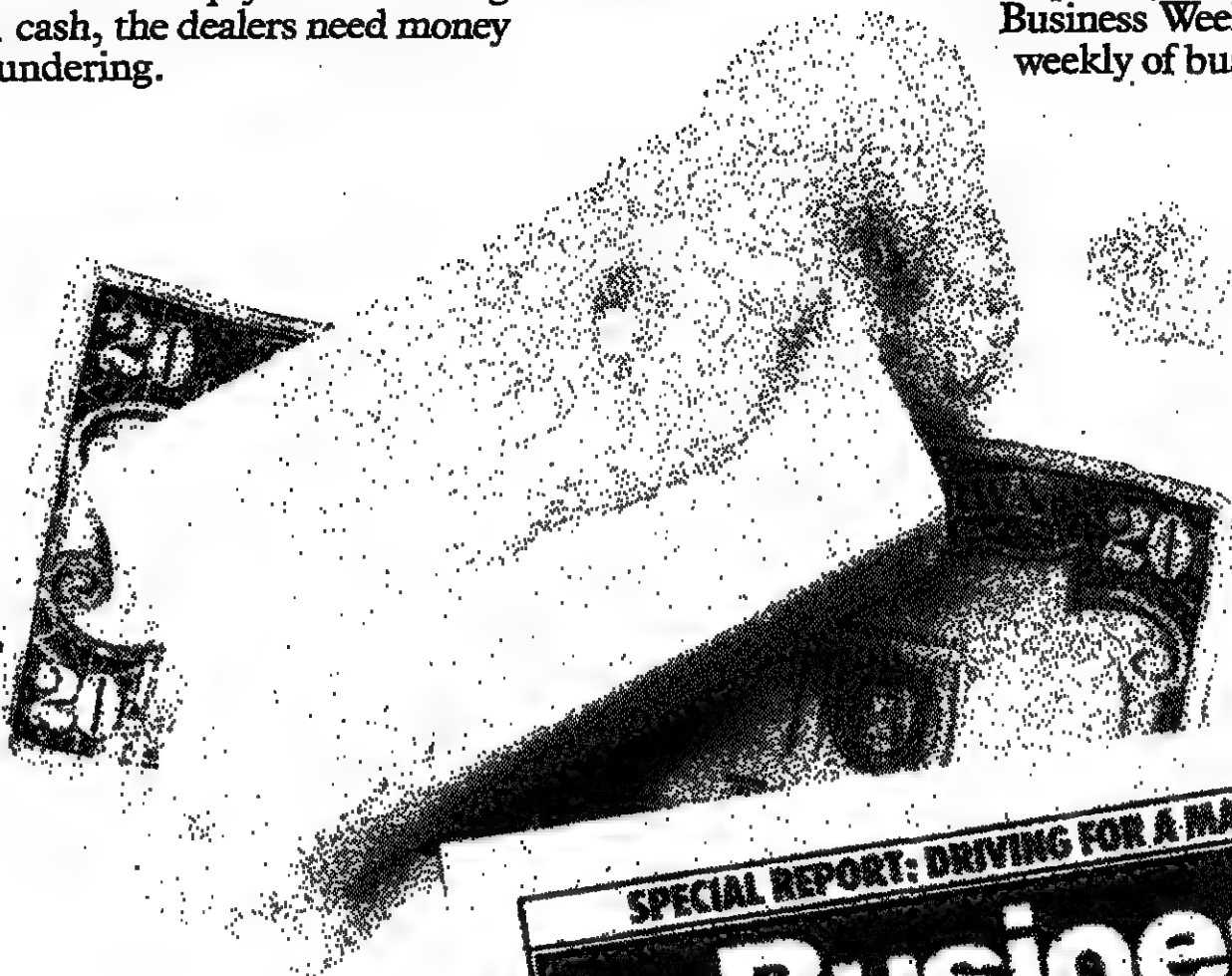
But authorities are using tough new laws against them. One even allows the government to confiscate the dealers' ill-gotten gains.

And while some banks are cooperating, according to Business Week, others are resisting tougher laws because they fear for the privacy of their law-abiding customers.

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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

# Castle & Cooke Agrees To Flexi-Van Merger

By Bruce Keppel  
Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Castle & Cooke Inc., rich in real estate but poor in cash, has announced an agreement to merge with Flexi-Van Corp., a transportation leasing company based in New York that is headed by the Los Angeles investor and developer David H. Murdock.

The merger would, among other things, grant Flexi-Van options to buy certain Castle & Cooke land holdings for up to \$300 million. Much of the company's real estate in Hawaii.

Mr. Murdock, who owns 33 percent of Flexi-Van and is its chairman and chief executive, would assume the same positions at Castle & Cooke. Castle & Cooke's chief executive, R.D. Cook, would remain president and would also be chief operating officer.

A statement issued Tuesday by Mr. Murdock and Mr. Cook said the merger was "enthusiastic and optimistic about the prospect of creating a new, more powerful cash flow in the attractive opportunity provided by Castle & Cooke businesses."

Mr. Cook added, "The financial strength and substantial cash flow of Flexi-Van will significantly enhance Castle & Cooke's ability to set its current financial difficulties and reach satisfactory terms in debt-reorganization discussions presently under way with its bank."

The plan calls for Flexi-Van to merge into a new subsidiary of Castle & Cooke, the nation's largest producer of fresh fruits and vegetables, including Dole-brand pineapples and bananas. Each share of Flexi-Van common stock would be converted into 2.2 shares of Castle & Cooke common stock and 1.1 shares of a new series of voting, convertible preferred stock.

As a result of the merger, Castle & Cooke stockholders would own 55 percent of the company's stock. Flexi-Van stockholders would own 45 percent. Under the plan, which is subject to approval by shareholders of the two companies as well as Castle & Cooke's lenders and regulators, Flexi-Van would have an option to acquire up to 4.725 million shares of Castle & Cooke common stock for \$11.1 a share in cash. Castle & Cooke has about 25.6 million shares outstanding.

On Tuesday's trading on the New York Stock Exchange, Castle & Cooke common stock closed at \$11.375, off 25 cents, and Flexi-Van closed at \$30.625, off 12 1/2 cents.

Castle & Cooke had reported Friday that it was discussing a merger with another New York Stock Exchange company.

In the past two years, Flexi-Van has increased its debt from more than \$400 million to about \$250 million, according to the statement. It also sold off some lagging businesses and raised its earnings to \$21 million last year from \$14 million in 1983, while increasing cash flow to \$82 million from \$64 million.

Castle & Cooke ended 1984 with debt totaling \$468 million, including \$258 million in private, unsecured debt that it has been seeking to restructure. It missed a March 1 interest payment on two series of securities that could become due and payable by the month's end.

For the six months ended Dec. 29, the company recorded a net loss of \$63.9 million on revenues of \$784.6 million, compared with income of \$393,000 and revenues of \$708.7 million a year earlier.

# AT&T Talks To Toshiba on Joint Venture

The Associated Press

TOKYO — American Telephone & Telegraph Co. and Toshiba Corp. are negotiating a joint venture to develop a new telecommunications venture in Japan, a spokesman for the Japanese company said Wednesday.

The spokesman said talks were going on, but that he could not comment on them. He said AT&T might be the subject of a new conference scheduled for March 25.

Asahi Shimbun, the daily newspaper, and the Japan Broadcasting Co. earlier reported that the two companies were planning to create a joint-venture company in which Toshiba would market such AT&T products as digital telephone switching equipment in Japan.

The newspaper said AT&T also was considering similar joint ventures with Ricoh Co. and Olivetti Japan.

The reports come a month before Japan's telecommunications monopoly, Nippon Telegraph & Telephone Public Corp., goes public. U.S. companies have been pressing for access to the Japanese market, which could mean hundreds of millions of dollars in new business.

The Japanese government is working out new regulations to govern Nippon Telegraph & Telephone's move into the private sector, and the Reagan administration has complained that the rules under consideration may discriminate against foreign manufacturers.

The current U.S. share of Japan's \$6-billion-to-\$7-billion telecommunications market is about \$130 million, whereas Japan last year sold about \$2 billion worth of telecommunications equipment in the United States.

# Chrysler Says It Plans Small Car to Compete With GM Saturn

By James Risen  
Los Angeles Times Service

DETROIT — Chrysler Corp. has said that it would build a new, high-technology small car before General Motors Corp.'s highly publicized Saturn subcompact goes into production.

The pledge move came less than a week after Mr. Iacocca had said that Chrysler would triple its imports of Japanese-built small cars in response to the Reagan administration's decision not to seek a fifth year of limits on Japanese auto imports.

In a speech here Monday night to auto industry analysts, Mr. Iacocca said Chrysler's new small-car program, code-named "Liberty Project," would develop models with more advanced technology than anything now offered by the Japanese. He indicated that the first cars would be introduced before GM's Saturn, which is scheduled to enter production in either the 1988 or 1989 model years.

A Chrysler spokesman confirmed the details of Mr. Iacocca's speech Tuesday, adding that the Liberty Project is an expanded version of Chrysler's "Concept 90," a two-year-old effort to develop a cost-effective small car that could be competitive with Japanese imports.

GM announced on Jan. 8 that it would spend \$5 billion over the next three to five years to set up Saturn Corp., an independent, wholly owned subsidiary to produce and market up to 450,000 front-wheel-drive subcompact cars a year.

Intense media coverage over the last two months of GM's search for a site to build Saturn's manufacturing complex has brought a national spotlight to GM's efforts to compete more effectively with the Japanese.

Executives at both Ford Motor Co. and Chrysler have privately voiced skepticism about whether Saturn warrants so much attention and pointed out that both Ford and Chrysler have similar projects.

Mr. Iacocca's promise came just days after he announced that Chrysler would triple its imports of small cars from Japan while de-emphasizing its domestic production of subcompacts.

He said last week in New York that Chrysler's proposed "P-car," a U.S.-built subcompact scheduled to be introduced late in the 1986 model year, would be converted into a more expensive compact model that would not compete directly with Japanese imports.

■ Ford Profits Shared

Ford on Wednesday distributed \$360 million in profit-sharing checks to an estimated 170,000 hourly and salaried employees. United Press International reported from Dearborn, Michigan, the pool reflected Ford's 1984 domestic profits of \$2.39 billion.

Last year, the profit-sharing pool was \$269 million. The profit-sharing plan was negotiated in 1982.

By Kathleen Day  
Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — International Telephone & Telegraph Corp., which has undertaken a major divestiture program, has reported that its fourth-quarter profits fell 37 percent from 1983 while profits for all of 1984 declined 33 percent from the previous year.

The New York-based conglomerate cited "difficult conditions" in several business areas, including insurance, forest products and communications equipment.

Net income for the three-month period ended Dec. 31, 1984, totaled \$175 million compared to a profit of \$278 million in the like period a year ago, the company said Tuesday. Revenue rose 3.8 percent to \$5.4 billion from \$5.2 billion.

For the full year, net income came to \$448 million, compared to \$675 million in 1983, ITT said. Revenue rose 5.1 percent to \$19.6 billion from \$18.6 billion.

"These results reflect the difficult conditions we faced during the year in the property and casualty insurance business, forest products and in certain communications equipment markets," said Rand V. Araskog, ITT's chairman.

"In addition, we elected to provide reserves for certain operations and businesses that have incurred losses for some time and show limited prospects for a turnaround," he said.

The company has been divesting itself of several units to concentrate on communications, insurance, financial services and industrial technology operations. In January, the company said it would seek to sell several units for a total of about \$1.7 billion.

"This program is proceeding well, with approximately \$300 million under contract or closed and with active discussions under way for the sale of several other companies on the divestiture list," Mr. Araskog said.

Included in the 1984 income is a \$124-million gain from the sale of Continental Banking Co. to Reliance Insurance Co. in the fourth quarter, the company said.

ITT said net income for both periods was reduced by about \$76 million, reflecting a provision for the sale of ITT's telecommunications manufacturing facilities in Argentina and the questionable future of its consumer products companies in several countries in southern Africa and its nuclear piping equipment manufacturing plants in North Carolina, Kentucky and Ohio.

The year's net income also included a gain of \$55 million from an increase in value of ITT's investment in Standard Telephones & Cables PLC, which arose from Standard's acquisition in the third quarter of ICL PLC, a British computer manufacturer.

Peugeot to Build Cars in China

PARIS — Automobiles Peugeot, subsidiary of Peugeot SA, said Wednesday that it would sign a 600-million-franc (\$38.5-million) agreement Friday for the production of Peugeot 504 pickups and station wagons near Guangzhou, China.

The joint venture, Guangzhou Peugeot Automobile Co., will have an initial capital of 240 million francs. 46 percent of which will be provided by Guangzhou Automobile Manufacturing Co., an international trust & investment Corp. will provide 28 percent, Automobiles Peugeot 22 percent and Banque Nationale de Paris 4 percent.

Full production will start in two and a half years, Jean Bollot, chairman of Automobiles Peugeot, told reporters.

# ADVERTISING INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed 13 March 1985

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some funds whose quotes are based on last prices. The following information indicates the frequency of quotation: (D) = daily; (W) = weekly; (B) = bi-monthly; (Q) = quarterly; (Y) = yearly.

ALM MANAGEMENT	\$14.75	FRANCO RASAU GROUP	\$23.70
(A) ALM Fund	\$14.75	(A) Franco Rasau Fund	\$23.70
(B) ALM Fund	\$14.75	(B) Franco Rasau Fund	\$23.70
(C) ALM Fund	\$14.75	(C) Franco Rasau Fund	\$23.70
(D) ALM Fund	\$14.75	(D) Franco Rasau Fund	\$23.70
(E) ALM Fund	\$14.75	(E) Franco Rasau Fund	\$23.70
(F) ALM Fund	\$14.75	(F) Franco Rasau Fund	\$23.70
(G) ALM Fund	\$14.75	(G) Franco Rasau Fund	\$23.70
(H) ALM Fund	\$14.75	(H) Franco Rasau Fund	\$23.70
(I) ALM Fund	\$14.75	(I) Franco Rasau Fund	\$23.70
(J) ALM Fund	\$14.75	(J) Franco Rasau Fund	\$23.70
(K) ALM Fund	\$14.75	(K) Franco Rasau Fund	\$23.70
(L) ALM Fund	\$14.75	(L) Franco Rasau Fund	\$23.70
(M) ALM Fund	\$14.75	(M) Franco Rasau Fund	\$23.70
(N) ALM Fund	\$14.75	(N) Franco Rasau Fund	\$23.70
(O) ALM Fund	\$14.75	(O) Franco Rasau Fund	\$23.70
(P) ALM Fund	\$14.75	(P) Franco Rasau Fund	\$23.70
(Q) ALM Fund	\$14.75	(Q) Franco Rasau Fund	\$23.70
(R) ALM Fund	\$14.75	(R) Franco Rasau Fund	\$23.70
(S) ALM Fund	\$14.75	(S) Franco Rasau Fund	\$23.70
(T) ALM Fund	\$14.75	(T) Franco Rasau Fund	\$23.70
(U) ALM Fund	\$14.75	(U) Franco Rasau Fund	\$23.70
(V) ALM Fund	\$14.75	(V) Franco Rasau Fund	\$23.70
(W) ALM Fund	\$14.75	(W) Franco Rasau Fund	\$23.70
(X) ALM Fund	\$14.75	(X) Franco Rasau Fund	\$23.70
(Y) ALM Fund	\$14.75	(Y) Franco Rasau Fund	\$23.70
(Z) ALM Fund	\$14.75	(Z) Franco Rasau Fund	\$23.70

# Textile Machinery Quarrel Frays Japan-Mexico Dealings

(Continued from Page 9)

spendence leading up to what has become a \$60-million lawsuit by Mr. Alkon against the Japanese company to support his assertion that he had received what he wanted.

Mr. Alkon's plant, as a result, has been shut down for three years, and most of his staff of 200 workers has been laid off — an expensive proposition in Mexico, where generous severance pay is required by law. He estimates that his company has lost more than \$30 million.

The Mexican government, which is finding itself increasingly embarrassed by the case, certified after an inspection of the equipment last year that "the machinery that is installed in Alkon Textil S de CV, does not correspond to the reference contracts, nor to the permits authorized by the Secretary of Commerce and Industrial Development."

A U.S. textile expert brought in by Mexico's National Chamber of the Textile Industry, Pasquale Belmont, pronounced the equipment "used, defective and not appropriate for the ends specified in the contracts."

Mr. Alkon said he suspects that he was delivered a less sophisticated plant after Mitsui discovered he was planning to export his fabrics, thus competing with Japanese textile producers.

He is certain, for example, that what he has instead of a machine to make the foam backing for the fabric actually is a dough-kneading machine. The original cost of textile equipment was \$1.5 million. Transportation, Mexican taxes and duties brought the installed cost to about \$3.5 million, according to Mr. Alkon.

# COMPANY NOTES

Bechtel (China) Inc., a unit of Bechtel Group Inc. of the United States, has signed a letter of intent to help develop China's far western Xinjiang province, the Xinhua news agency said. The agreement, with Xinjiang International Economic Cooperation Co., will cover oil refining, petrochemicals, farming, transport and mining.

Canon Inc., a major Japanese camera maker, reported that consolidated net profit in the business year ended in December, rose 23.3 percent from the previous year to \$263.3 billion yen (\$135 million) on a 26.3 percent increase in sales to \$30.39 billion yen.

ComputerLand Corp. will be "democratized" by a group of outside investors that won control of 20 percent of the company Monday, according to the group's attorney.

He said the group would try to take the computer retailer public and to decrease the control now exercised by the chain's founder, William H. Miller.

Kumagai International Ltd. is planning two joint-venture hotel projects in Beijing at a cost of about \$177 million, with China's Shun Yip S.Z. Trading Co., Zhuhai Special Economic Zone Co., the Jiangmen city government and the Guangdong provincial government.

Paradyne Corp. should be barred from getting government contracts for up to three years, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services has proposed. The department charges that the company had "misrepresented" equipment it sold under terms of a 1981 \$100-million contract with the Social Security Administration.

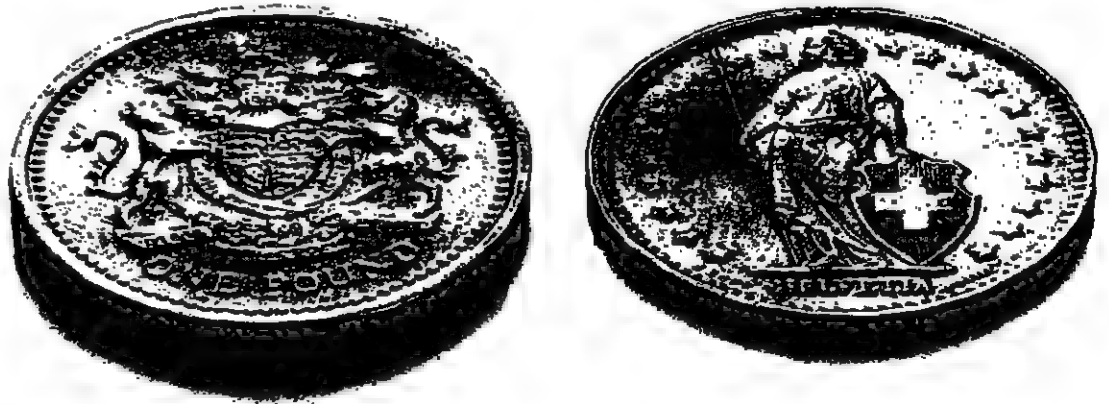
Pepsi Cola Bottling Co. of the Philippines, a subsidiary of PepsiCo Inc., has sold all its assets to a Filipino group led by a businessman, Ernesto Escaler. The amount paid for the assets, which include 13 bottling plants, was not disclosed.

Seas Holdings PLC has made a recommended offer of 21 new shares for every eight of its existing shares for every eight in favor of the company at £114.3 million (\$124 million).

Ultramar PLC, the British oil exploration and development company, reported that pretax profit rose by 82.6 percent in 1984 to £284.9 million (\$310 million), up from £156 million the previous year. Sales rose 58 percent to £3.26 billion from £2.06 billion.

Unocal Corp. has used Security Pacific National Bank, its principal bank, in connection with loans to a partnership controlled by T. Boone Pickens, chairman of the Mesa Petroleum Co. Unocal said it had used "for breaches of contract and fiduciary duty and for deceit and misrepresentation" and asked for more than \$555 million in punitive damages.

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The Chicago Mercantile Exchange, the world's most successful foreign currency futures and options market, is now trading currency options on the British Pound and the Swiss franc. The prices of these options are available from Reuters and Telerate with these access codes:

**British Pound**  
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STIK to STIN for put options.  
Telerate: 959 to 960.

**Swiss Franc**  
Reuters: SWIG to SWIK for call options.  
SWIL to SWIN for put options.  
Telerate: 961 to 962.

For a free copy of "Options on Currency Futures: An Introduction", write to or telephone Keith Woodbridge at Chicago Mercantile Exchange, 27 Throgmorton Street, London EC2N 2AN. (01) 920 0722.

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87 Wall Street, New York 10005 212/363-7000

# FPS Reportedly Sells Assets

(Continued from Page 9)

creation with the opportunities offered by modern techniques."

The letter said that the Aubert name has been prominent in Swiss banking since 1708.

Jean-Pierre Aubert, who heads Aubert & Cie, has developed the business rapidly during the past decade. "He has an extraordinary charisma," a former colleague said. "Either people love him or they hate him."

The former colleague described Aubert & Cie as traditional but nonetheless willing to invest in novel ventures at times. As an example, he cited Mr. Aubert's backing for a U.S. doctor promoting a stress-control medication.

Mr. Aubert said that investment "was not a success" but that his company advises clients to make only small investments in such risky ventures and has established a strong overall investment record.

The ownership of FPS is unclear. FPS officials have said that all shares in the firm are held in trust by John E. King of Worldwide Trust Services Ltd., Nassau, Bahamas.

FPS has denied press reports that it was owned by David Winchell, a businessman who was convicted in a Canadian court in April 1980 of theft from International Chemical and fined 1 million Canadian dollars.

One of FPS's main investment recommendations is Federal Ventures Ltd., formerly known as Portman Development Ltd., which describes itself as a venture-capital company with interests in a coffee extract, cat litter, wine distribution and gas production. Charles Stein, chairman of Federal Ventures, said in an interview that he has known Mr. Winchell for years but that he was unaware of any possible connection between Mr. Winchell and FPS.

Dunhill Buys Perfume Group

Agency France-Press

LONDON — Alfred Dunhill Ltd., the British maker of smokers' paraphernalia and luxury goods for men, has bought Chloé, the French ready-to-wear and perfume group, for \$6.4 million (\$6.94 million), Dunhill said Wednesday.

Weekly net asset value

Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.

On March 11, 1985: U.S. \$136.88.

Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange

Information: Pierson, Holding & Pierson N.V.  
Herengracht 214, 1016 BS Amsterdam.



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**International Tribune**



**March 13****NASDAQ National Market Prices**[illegible]

**Herald** INTERNATIONAL **Tribune**

Published 3 1/2 The New York Times and The Washington Post





# Wednesday's AMEX Closing

Vol. of 3 P.M. 4,548,000  
Prev. 3 P.M. vol. N.A.  
Prev. consolidated close 4,600,000

Tables include the nationwide prices  
up to the closing on Wall Street  
and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.  
Via The Associated Press

12 Month High Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 Wk High Low	Close Last Chg
17 1/2	Alcoa	2.5 12 12	17 1/2 17 1/2	17 1/2
17 1/2	Alcoa	2.5 12 12	17 1/2 17 1/2	17 1/2
17 1/2	Alcoa	2.5 12 12	17 1/2 17 1/2	17 1/2
17 1/2	Alcoa	2.5 12 12	17 1/2 17 1/2	17 1/2
17 1/2	Alcoa	2.5 12 12	17 1/2 17 1/2	17 1/2
17 1/2	Alcoa	2.5 12 12	17 1/2 17 1/2	17 1/2
17 1/2	Alcoa	2.5 12 12	17 1/2 17 1/2	17 1/2
17 1/2	Alcoa	2.5 12 12	17 1/2 17 1/2	17 1/2
17 1/2	Alcoa	2.5 12 12	17 1/2 17 1/2	17 1/2
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17 1/2	Alcoa	2.5 12 12	17 1/2 17 1/2	17 1/2
17 1/2	Alcoa	2.5 12 12	17 1/2 17 1/2	17 1/2
17 1/2	Alcoa	2.5 12 12	17 1/2 17 1/2	17 1/2
17 1/2	Alcoa	2.5 12 12	17 1/2 17 1/2	17 1/2
17 1/2	Alcoa	2.5 12 12	17 1/2 17 1/2	17 1/2
17 1/2	Alcoa	2.5 12 12	17 1/2 17 1/2	17 1/2
17 1/2	Alcoa	2.5 12 12	17 1/2 17 1/2	17 1/2

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17 1/2	Alcoa	2.5 12 12	17 1/2 17 1/2	17 1/2
17 1/2	Alcoa	2.5 12 12	17 1/2 17 1/2	17 1/2
17 1/2	Alcoa	2.5 12 12	17 1/2 17 1/2	17 1/2
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17 1/2	Alcoa	2.5 12 12	17 1/2 17 1/2	17 1/2

## Floating Rate Notes

March 13

Issuer/Note	Comp. Mnt	Bid	Ask
Alcoa 1985	10.00	100.00	100.00
Alcoa 1986	10.00	100.00	100.00
Alcoa 1987	10.00	100.00	100.00
Alcoa 1988	10.00	100.00	100.00
Alcoa 1989	10.00	100.00	100.00
Alcoa 1990	10.00	100.00	100.00
Alcoa 1991	10.00	100.00	100.00
Alcoa 1992	10.00	100.00	100.00
Alcoa 1993	10.00	100.00	100.00
Alcoa 1994	10.00	100.00	100.00
Alcoa 1995	10.00	100.00	100.00

Issuer/Note	Comp. Mnt	Bid	Ask
Alcoa 1985	10.00	100.00	100.00
Alcoa 1986	10.00	100.00	100.00
Alcoa 1987	10.00	100.00	100.00
Alcoa 1988	10.00	100.00	100.00
Alcoa 1989	10.00	100.00	100.00
Alcoa 1990	10.00	100.00	100.00
Alcoa 1991	10.00	100.00	100.00
Alcoa 1992	10.00	100.00	100.00
Alcoa 1993	10.00	100.00	100.00
Alcoa 1994	10.00	100.00	100.00
Alcoa 1995	10.00	100.00	100.00

Issuer/Note	Comp. Mnt	Bid	Ask
Alcoa 1985	10.00	100.00	100.00
Alcoa 1986	10.00	100.00	100.00
Alcoa 1987	10.00	100.00	100.00
Alcoa 1988	10.00	100.00	100.00
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Alcoa 1990	10.00	100.00	100.00
Alcoa 1991	10.00	100.00	100.00
Alcoa 1992	10.00	100.00	100.00
Alcoa 1993	10.00	100.00	100.00
Alcoa 1994	10.00	100.00	100.00
Alcoa 1995	10.00	100.00	100.00

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Denmark	D. Kr.	1,500	750	410
Finland	F. Mk.	1,120	560	300
France	F. Fr.	1,000	500	280
Germany	D. M.	412	206	115
Greece	Dr.	12,400	6,200	3,400
Ireland	Ir. L.	104	52	29
Italy	Lira	216,000	108,000	58,000
Luxembourg	L. Fr.	2,300	1,150	600
Netherlands	Fl.	450	225	124
Norway	N. Kr.	1,150	580	320
Portugal	Esc.	11,200	5,600	3,080
Spain	Pes.	17,400	8,700	4,800
Sweden	S. Kr.	1,150	580	320
Switzerland	S. Fr.	372	186	102
U.S.	Doll.	1.00	.50	.25
U.K.	£	1.00	.50	.25
West Germany	D. M.	412	206	115
West France	F. Fr.	1,000	500	280
West Italy	Lira	216,000	108,000	58,000
West Japan	Yen	1,100	550	300
West Korea	Won	1,100	550	300
West Mexico	Peso	1,100	550	300
West Norway	N. Kr.	1,150	580	320
West Portugal	Esc.	11,200	5,600	3,080
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West U.K.	£	1.00	.50	.25
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West West Italy	Lira	216,000	108,000	58,000
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West West Korea	Won	1,100	550	300
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## U.S. Universities Seek Profit in Research Parks

NEW YORK — Hard-pressed for funds and eager to support more research, scores of universities around the United States are developing corporate research parks in their backyards.

Yale University, the University of Missouri at Kansas City and the Polytechnic Institute of New York are among those following the successful lead of Princeton University, with its Forrestal Center, and Stanford University, with its Research Park.

Douglas R. Porter, associate director for research at the Urban Land Institute, a private consulting group based in Washington, said 31 universities were developing research parks. Fifteen or so more, he said, were in the "initial investigation phase," while another dozen or two "are being very quiet about their plans or thinking to themselves."

"There are hundreds of office parks across the country, but the interest and involvement of universities is a new phenomenon that is gaining momentum," he said. Mr. Porter warned, however, that there was no guarantee that other schools would fare as well as Princeton and Stanford, mainly because of competition.

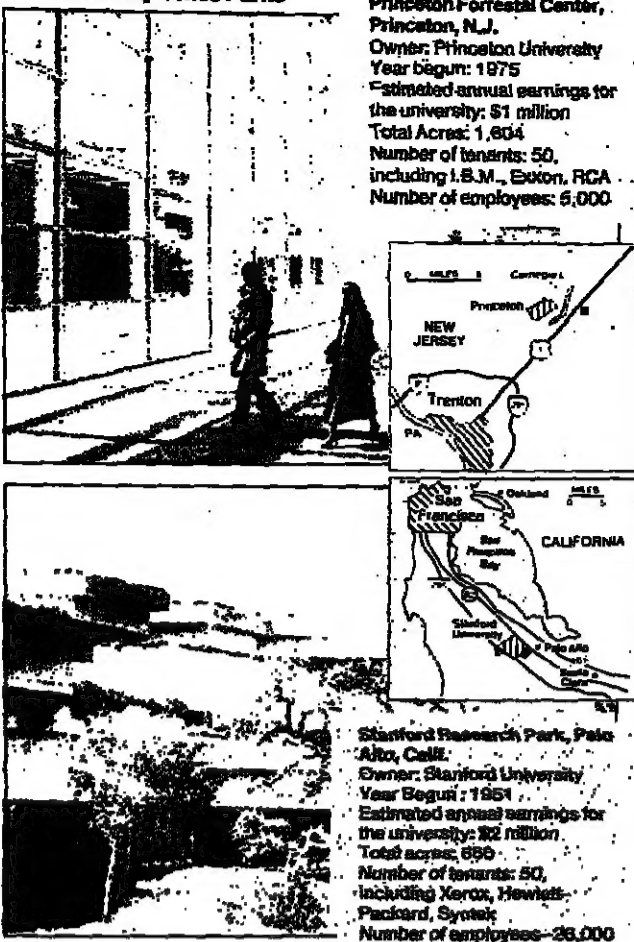
The attraction of such developments for universities is the money they can earn as landlords or on equity in new companies located at the research parks. For business, it is the easy access they gain to faculty, graduate students and research laboratories.

The Siemens Corp., for example, decided to locate its research and technology laboratories division in the Forrestal Center because "Princeton is the mecca of research in the East," said Dr. Carl Zaininger, executive vice president. "Here we can find the kind of people we need," he explained.

Other corporations that have chosen to locate in such research parks are Xerox Corp., International Business Machines Corp., Syntex Corp. and Exxon Corp. This surge of entrepreneurial development is the result of a variety of trends in academia, industry and community life.

For the private sector, the high-technology revolution has created a demand for more research in general, making access to facilities, laboratories and other resources of universities increasingly important.

Two University Office Parks



**Princeton Forrestal Center, Princeton, N.J.**  
Owner: Princeton University  
Year begun: 1975  
Estimated annual earnings for the university: \$1 million  
Total Acres: 1,604  
Number of tenants: 50, including I.B.M., Exxon, RCA  
Number of employees: 5,000

**Stanford Research Park, Palo Alto, Calif.**  
Owner: Stanford University  
Year begun: 1951  
Estimated annual earnings for the university: \$2 million  
Total acres: 650  
Number of tenants: 50, including Xerox, Hewlett-Packard, Syntex  
Number of employees: 28,000

Moreover, university communities are considered good places to live. With high-technology industry being very different from industry of the past, Mr. Porter said, factors such as access to markets, raw materials or high-volume transportation do not have the same urgency they once did. Instead, companies are paying more attention to quality-of-life concerns: a pleasant environment, affordable housing, reasonable commuting, good schools and a range of cultural and recreational activities.

"The locational criteria for this new generation of companies differs dramatically from traditional industrial concerns," said Richard A. Kahan, a former president of New York State Urban Development Corp. who recently established his own company, Continental Development Group Inc., to

develop research parks with universities.

Universities, faced with tightening budgets and declining enrollments, are casting about for new ways to support and enlarge their research activities. They are finding that one of the few potential income-producing assets they have left is land. Most schools, in fact, have extensive property holdings, which have been held in trust over the years for the day when expansion — new classrooms, dormitories and athletic facilities, for instance — would require its development.

"We had about 325 acres that was once used for some experimental agricultural research, but had become less and less desirable for this function," said Wayne McGowan, special assistant to the chancellor at the University of Wisconsin at Madison. "It was an island of relatively unused land in an otherwise urbanized area, and when we began to receive a string of overtures from developers it seemed the time had come to examine some alternatives."

Closer ties with industry, many schools have also concluded, is one way to help stay the flight of professors to the private sector, with its typically higher salaries.

In addition, jobs are usually created for the community surrounding a research park, a factor that is drawing many cities and towns into the development process. And since few schools can afford to develop sites entirely on their own, with costs usually in the millions of dollars, most are choosing joint

ventures with public agencies or with private developers.

Princeton, which was among the earliest to recognize the potential for an office park, expects its earnings from the Forrestal Center to exceed \$1 million annually within a couple of years. The 1,604-acre (649-hectare) complex has attracted 50 companies and research institutions, employing more than 5,000 people. The university has already recouped its entire investment of about \$10 million. And a \$100-million expansion, a commercial complex offering restaurants, retail shops and other amenities, is now on the drawing boards. It rents the land in its center, under 50-year prepaid leases, for an average of \$250,000 an acre.

The Stanford Research Park, which has attracted 50 tenants on its 650-acre site since starting development in 1951, is providing the university with income of \$2 million a year. There are 26,000 people employed at the park.

Yale, Olin Corp. and the city of New Haven have joined together to develop a park on an abandoned Olin manufacturing site, next to the school, that once supported 15,000 jobs. The joint venture, called the Science Park Development Corp., has spent \$10 million on the project so far and \$40 million more is expected to be invested over the next five years.

"The park was conceived as an economic revival project," said Matthew Nemerson, a vice president of Science Park Development, who said that 400 jobs had been created so far. "The idea is to use the academic and research assets of Yale to capitalize on its reputation, while relying on the financial backing of others."

Olin has contributed 80 acres of land and three buildings as well as some operating funds. Yale shares all of the resources of its campus, and the city has created a \$1-million venture capital fund to help small companies that will occupy the site. The state of Connecticut has also provided about \$2 million in site improvements.

In contrast, the University of Missouri at Kansas City, has decided to collaborate with a private developer, Mr. Kahan of the Continental Development Group.

"We looked at different development options, but decided that there was no way we could go it alone," said George A. Russell, chancellor of the university. "Development isn't our business."

In fact, only a handful of schools have decided to go it alone. Some schools, such as Princeton, have employed a management company; others, such as the University of Wisconsin or Purdue University, have created a university-affiliated foundation for the purpose.

Success, however, has been hard-won, even by schools with considerable resources and prestige. And competition has increased.

"Some will take off, but most are going to limp along," said Dr. George Bugliarello, president of the Polytechnic Institute of New York, which is building a park called Metrotech adjacent to its Brooklyn campus.

## Few See Bull Market Decline

(Continued from Page 9)

stock like Ford, it doesn't have much downside risk, but unless you are convinced that imports won't hurt the company, there's not much upside potential either."

Ove Brandstrup-Andersen, head of foreign trading and investment at Copenhagen Handelsbank, echoed the fundamentalist view that a Wall Street advance will not occur until interest rates decline.

"Encouraging news about the economy growing would also help, but not enough, of course, to put

upward pressure on rates," he added.

The dollar's sharp rise has made him much more cautious about investing on Wall Street because "its fall could kill an otherwise sound investment." Mr. Brandstrup-Andersen says he is only recommending Wall Street now when clients insist. In his opinion and that of the bank's economists, the long-term trend of the dollar is down.

He said any buying is focused on drug stocks, such as SmithKline and Bristol-Myers, plus aerospace issues, notably Lockheed.

**Wednesday's AMEX Closing**  
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trading elsewhere.

(Continued from Page 16)

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	52	100	High	Low	Close	Chg.
250	1200	1100	IBM	3.00	12.0	12	1200	1100	1150	1100	1150	-10
250	1200	1100	AT&T	2.00	10.0	10	1200	1100	1150	1100	1150	-10
250	1200	1100	GE	1.00	8.0	8	1200	1100	1150	1100	1150	-10
250	1200	1100	Ford	0.50	6.0	6	1200	1100	1150	1100	1150	-10
250	1200	1100	Walt Disney	0.25	4.0	4	1200	1100	1150	1100	1150	-10
250	1200	1100	Johnson & Johnson	0.75	7.0	7	1200	1100	1150	1100	1150	-10
250	1200	1100	Merck	0.50	6.0	6	1200	1100	1150	1100	1150	-10
250	1200	1100	Pfizer	0.40	5.0	5	1200	1100	1150	1100	1150	-10
250	1200	1100	Roche	0.30	4.0	4	1200	1100	1150	1100	1150	-10
250	1200	1100	Schering	0.20	3.0	3	1200	1100	1150	1100	1150	-10

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	52	100	High	Low	Close	Chg.
250	1200	1100	Boeing	1.00	10.0	10	1200	1100	1150	1100	1150	-10
250	1200	1100	Lockheed	0.80	8.0	8	1200	1100	1150	1100	1150	-10
250	1200	1100	Northrop	0.60	6.0	6	1200	1100	1150	1100	1150	-10
250	1200	1100	Rockwell	0.50	5.0	5	1200	1100	1150	1100	1150	-10
250	1200	1100	Grumman	0.40	4.0	4	1200	1100	1150	1100	1150	-10
250	1200	1100	McDonnell Douglas	0.30	3.0	3	1200	1100	1150	1100	1150	-10
250	1200	1100	Boeing	0.20	2.0	2	1200	1100	1150	1100	1150	-10
250	1200	1100	Lockheed	0.10	1.0	1	1200	1100	1150	1100	1150	-10
250	1200	1100	Northrop	0.05	0.5	0.5	1200	1100	1150	1100	1150	-10

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	52	100	High	Low	Close	Chg.
250	1200	1100	Boeing	1.00	10.0	10	1200	1100	1150	1100	1150	-10
250	1200	1100	Lockheed	0.80	8.0	8	1200	1100	1150	1100	1150	-10
250	1200	1100	Northrop	0.60	6.0	6	1200	1100	1150	1100	1150	-10
250	1200	1100	Rockwell	0.50	5.0	5	1200	1100	1150	1100	1150	-10
250	1200	1100	Grumman	0.40	4.0	4	1200	1100	1150	1100	1150	-10
250	1200	1100	McDonnell Douglas	0.30	3.0	3	1200	1100	1150	1100	1150	-10
250	1200	1100	Boeing	0.20	2.0	2	1200	1100	1150	1100	1150	-10
250	1200	1100	Lockheed	0.10	1.0	1	1200	1100	1150	1100	1150	-10
250	1200	1100	Northrop	0.05	0.5	0.5	1200	1100	1150	1100	1150	-10

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	52	100	High	Low	Close	Chg.
250	1200	1100	Boeing	1.00	10.0	10	1200	1100	1150	1100	1150	-10
250	1200	1100	Lockheed	0.80	8.0	8	1200	1100	1150	1100	1150	-10
250	1200	1100	Northrop	0.60	6.0	6	1200	1100	1150	1100	1150	-10
250	1200	1100	Rockwell	0.50	5.0	5	1200	1100	1150	1100	1150	-10
250	1200	1100	Grumman	0.40	4.0	4	1200	1100	1150	1100	1150	-10
250	1200	1100	McDonnell Douglas	0.30	3.0	3	1200	1100	1150	1100	1150	-10
250	1200	1100	Boeing	0.20	2.0	2	1200	1100	1150	1100	1150	-10
250	1200	1100	Lockheed	0.10	1.0	1	1200	1100	1150	1100	1150	-10
250	1200	1100	Northrop	0.05	0.5	0.5	1200	1100	1150	1100	1150	-10

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	52	100	High	Low	Close	Chg.
250	1200	1100	Boeing	1.00	10.0	10	1200	1100	1150	1100	1150	-10
250	1200	1100	Lockheed	0.80	8.0	8	1200	1100	1150	1100	1150	-10
250	1200	1100	Northrop	0.60	6.0	6	1200	1100	1150	1100	1150	-10
250	1200	1100	Rockwell	0.50	5.0	5	1200	1100	1150	1100	1150	-10
250	1200	1100	Grumman	0.40	4.0	4	1200	1100	1150	1100	1150	-10
250	1200	1100	McDonnell Douglas	0.30	3.0	3	1200	1100	1150	1100	1150	-10
250	1200	1100	Boeing	0.20	2.0	2	1200	1100	1150	1100	1150	-10
250	1200	1100	Lockheed	0.10	1.0	1	1200	1100	1150	1100	1150	-10
250	1200	1100	Northrop	0.05	0.5	0.5	1200	1100	1150	1100	1150	-10

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250	1200	1100	Lockheed	0.80	8.0	8	1200	1100	1150	1100	1150	-10
250	1200	1100	Northrop	0.60	6.0	6	1200	1100	1150	1100	1150	-10
250	1200	1100	Rockwell	0.50	5.0	5	1200	1100	1150	1100	1150	-10
250	1200	1100	Grumman	0.40	4.0	4	1200	1100	1150	1100	1150	-10
250	1200	1100	McDonnell Douglas	0.30	3.0	3	1200	1100	1150	1100	1150	-10
250	1200	1100	Boeing	0.20	2.0	2	1200	1100	1150	1100	1150	-10
250	1200	1100	Lockheed	0.10	1.0	1	1200	1100	1150	1100	1150	-10
250	1200	1100	Northrop	0.05	0.5	0.5	1200	1100	1150	1100	1150	-10

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	52	100	High	Low	Close	Chg.
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250	1200	1100	Northrop	0.60	6.0	6	1200	1100	1150	1100	1150	-10
250	1200	1100	Rockwell	0.50	5.0	5	1200	1100	1150	1100	1150	-10
250	1200	1100	Grumman	0.40	4.0	4	1200	1100	1150	1100	1150	-10
250	1200	1100	McDonnell Douglas	0.30	3.0	3	1200	1100	1150	1100	1150	-10
250	1200	1100	Boeing	0.20	2.0	2	1200	1100	1150	1100	1150	-10
250	1200	1100	Lockheed	0.10	1.0	1	1200	1100	1150	1100	1150	-10
250	1200	1100	Northrop	0.05	0.5	0.5	1200	1100	1150	1100	1150	-10

74%	64%	SDpo pf	98	11.4	148	74%	71%	74% +
61	52%	SDpo pf	7.80	12.4	100x	62	62	62
61	52%	SDpo pf	7.20	12.1	100x	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2 -
21%	17%	SDpo pf	2.47	11.5	18	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2 +
38%	31%	SDpo pf	4.45	12.4	115	36%	36%	36% +
23%	18%	SDpo pf	2.48	11.5	5	23%	23%	23% +
					5	23%	23%	23% +







SPORTS

# Bird, Scoring 60 for Celtics, Trumps McHale's New Mark

**The Associated Press**  
NEW ORLEANS — "I don't think I've ever seen him shoot better," Boston Coach K.C. Jones said. "When he started hitting those shots from the outside... he's almost unstoppable," Jones said. "My teammates helped me out an awful lot because they kept giving me the ball at the end of the game," Bird said.

The Atlanta coach, Mike Fratello, said the Celtics fed the ball to Bird to pay him back for the way he helped Kevin McHale set a team record of 56 points nine days earlier.

**NBA FOCUS**  
That's team camaraderie, Fratello said. "It's infectious, and everybody wants to be part of it." "He was unreal," the Hawks' Dominique Wilkins said of Bird. "I was all over him, bumping him. He hit those other guys couldn't even get out of their hands."

In other games it was Houston 131, Denver 129; Indiana 109, New Jersey 108; Phoenix 123, New York 119; Kansas City 120, Portland 114; Chicago 111, Detroit 108; Los Angeles Lakers 123, Utah 108; and Golden State 145, San Antonio 122.

The Hawks, led by Wilkins' 36 points, kept the game close most of the way. But early in the third quarter a lay-up by Dennis Johnson gave the Celtics the lead for good at 71-69.

After leading by 11 at the end of the third period, Boston took its largest lead, at 108-93, on two field goals by Robert Parish with 8:30 left in the game. Atlanta then outscored the Celtics by 12-2, with Wilkins scoring eight of those, to close to 110-105 with 4 1/2 minutes left.

But that was as close as the Hawks could get. Bird scored the next six points for a 116-105 lead, and as a finishing flourish scored Boston's last 16 points.

Bird made 23 of his 36 shots and 15 of 16 free throws en route to breaking McHale's team record. Bird also improved on his personal career-high of 53 set in 1983.

Bird had 23 points at halftime, when the Celtics led by 65-58. He scored 19 points in the third quarter, which ended with Boston ahead, 100-89. The 6-foot-9 forward, the most valuable player in the NBA last season, then got 18 in the final period to keep Boston in front.

Johnson had 15 points for Boston, while Parish had 12 and a game-high 19 rebounds. Eddie Johnson added 26 points for the Hawks.

A sellout crowd of 10,079 attended the game at the University of New Orleans' Lakefront Arena. It was the 10th of 12 "home" games the Hawks have scheduled in New Orleans, with most of the games having drawn fewer than 4,000 fans.

"I didn't think that I would like this gym," Bird said. "But I had a good feeling from the first quarter on, even though it was awfully hot."

Both Bird and Jones kidded McHale about losing the team scoring record after holding it for such a short time.

"It was Kevin's fault, because he should have gotten 60 or more last time," Bird said. "Plus, he committed a foul at the end of the game that gave me a chance to get two more right before the buzzer."

"So much for Kevin McHale," Jones said.



Larry Bird worked through a thicket of defenders in the first quarter to score two of his 60 points against Hawks.

# Guerrillas' Threats Curtailing Northern Ireland Sports Meets

**By Andrew Warshaw**  
**The Associated Press**  
LONDON — Scared off by guerrilla threats, sportsmen from the British mainland are refusing to compete in Northern Ireland, forcing a number of events to be canceled.

Bowling, wrestling and badminton tournaments already have been called off and, last weekend, several leading British athletes announced they were considering boycotting the national track and field championships at Antrim in May.

The reason is threats of attack by the Irish National Liberation Army, an extreme, breakaway faction of the Irish Republican Army, in an area that has been relatively untouched by 15 years of violence between Catholics and Protestants.

In the 1970s, track and field, soccer and rugby teams were among those that canceled trips because of the "troubles." But since then, sports in the province have returned to comparative normalcy, and authorities have nurtured sports as a bridge between the feuding communities.

According to Irish press reports, however, sports officials now are worried that the British-ruled province again could become a "no-go area" for British and international teams.

Despite the sudden resurgence of fear in some quarters about playing sports in Northern Ireland, plans for an international sports festival in June are going ahead.

Nine nations, including the United States, are scheduled to join British and Irish teams in a variety of sports ranging from karate to badminton, and culminating in a star-studded track meet at the Mary Peters Stadium in Belfast on June 24.

The IRA and INLA, whose membership is predominantly Catholic, is fighting to drive Britain out of primarily Protestant Northern Ireland and unite the province with the Irish Republic.

Last month, the INLA planted a bomb close to Belfast's Windsor Park soccer stadium where England was playing Northern Ireland in a World Cup qualifying match.

The bomb went off an hour after the game and injured no one, but the INLA warned that, in the future, all visiting sports teams from the British mainland would be in danger. Next time, the organization said, it would bomb to kill.

The threat had an immediate impact. The British amateur wrestling championships, due to be held for the first time in Northern Ireland in May, were called off.

Then, the Scottish Badminton Association decided not to field an under-18 team to play an all-Ireland side in Belfast.

The British Isles indoor bowling championships, scheduled for Belfast next year, have been switched to the British mainland, and now there are growing doubts about the national track and field championships.

"I don't mind admitting that the thought of competing at Antrim terrifies me," said the British track star, Todd Bennett, who recently broke the world indoor 400-meter record.

"Now that the INLA have made their views known, it could change the minds of a lot of people. We only have one life, and it only takes a small bomb to end it," Bennett was quoted as saying.

Ade Mafe, 17, a sprinter, said he, too, was considering withdrawing from the Antrim championships. "You don't know whether they'll try to pick off one or two or blow up a whole bus," he said. "There's a lot of feeling among the athletes about not going."

Les Jones, secretary of the Northern Ireland Amateur Athletic Association, said "tough security measures" were planned for the championships. He played down the guerrilla threat, saying there were no incidents the last time the championships were held in Northern Ireland, in 1981, even though anti-British sentiment was running higher then than now.

About 700 athletes are expected for what traditionally is the curtain-raiser to Britain's outdoor track season. Nigel Cooper, secretary of the British Amateur Athletic Board, said he did not know how many competitors would choose not to compete, since invitations had only recently been sent.

"The advice we have received is that our athletes will not be at risk," he said.

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## SPORTS BRIEFS

### NEW Orleans Group Buys NFL Saints

NEW ORLEANS (AP) — Automobile dealer Tom Benson and a group of about 18 other businessmen have agreed to buy the New Orleans Saints for \$64 million from John Mecom Jr., who bought the National Football League franchise for \$8 million in 1967. The purchase price was about what the Dallas Cowboys sold for last year, although the Cowboys are perennial championship challengers and Saints have never had a winning season.

### Y. Signs Mets, Who Sign Strawberry

NEW YORK (AP) — Mayor Edward I. Koch said the city has agreed to sell \$36 million to renovate Shea Stadium and that the New York Yankees will extend their lease there for 10 years, to the year 2004. Florida, the team announced that outfielder Darryl Strawberry had signed a multiyear contract with the potential of earning nearly \$8 million the next six years.

### NEW Mexico Wins NIT Opening Game

ALBUQUERQUE, New Mexico (AP) — Forward Johnny Brown scored 20 points and New Mexico's basketball team, by holding Texas 4 to one field goal in a seven-minute stretch early in the second half, its opening-round game of the National Invitation Tournament, 80-69 Tuesday night. Texas A&M played without its leading scorer, guard Kenny Brown, who quit the team Monday.

### Baseball Owners Predict Huge Losses

MIAMI, Florida (AP) — Major-league club owners on Tuesday cited a future "deterioration" of baseball's finances, with operating costs that could top \$150 million by 1988, if management and the players' union cannot agree on a plan "to safeguard" the game. The full financial statements were not available from all 26 clubs for the management report, presented during a short bargaining session, said 18 of 26 teams showed 1983 operating losses totaling about \$10 million, an average of \$2.5 million per club. Of the eight franchises reporting profits, five reported gains of less than \$1 million. A report said 11 clubs had returned financial statements for 1984, of which showed losses of more than \$27 million, an average of more than \$2.4 million.

### BA Champion Quiroz to Meet Olivo

NAMA CITY (AP) — Francisco Quiroz will defend his World 12 Association light-flyweight championship title for the first time in Miami against Joey Olivo of the United States. The title bout was postponed twice, both times because of problems between Quiroz, a Dominican who lives in Venezuela, and his manager, Rafito Olivo.

## Sutter's on Track, if Islanders Aren't

**The Associated Press**  
ST. LOUIS — After becoming the fourth player in New York Islanders history to score 100 points in a season, Brent Sutter played down the achievement Tuesday night and emphasized the importance of his team's 6-5 victory over the St. Louis Blues in the National Hockey League.

"It's nice," he said more than once as other players ran for the team bus. "To me, the most important thing is winning the hockey game. If you get points, it doesn't mean anything if you don't win."

There are six Sutter brothers playing in the NHL. Each has earned a reputation for playing to win and not letting personal achievements outweigh the team's.

Brent Sutter, who got two goals and two assists, said he hoped this victory indicated a run for the playoffs. The struggling Islanders, after

### NHL FOCUS

five straight appearances in the Stanley Cup finals, including four victories, have displayed a loose defense this year and are likely to finish third in the Patrick Division.

In Tuesday's only other game, Winnipeg beat New Jersey, 6-3.

After a 1-1 first period, both clubs abandoned their usual defensive styles and recorded nine goals in the middle session. Sutter scored the scoring while the Islanders had a four-on-three advantage, lifting the puck over fallen goalie Greg Millen.

Less than a minute later, Sutter scored his 42nd of the season after a scramble in front of the net as the New York power play continued. Terry Johnson having drawn a double minor penalty for St. Louis. The

Blues came back on goals three minutes apart by Mark Johnson and Joe Mullen, but Pat Flatley restored the Islanders lead 10 seconds after Mullen's goal on a 30-foot blast over Millen's shoulder.

The teams then traded two goals each, as Denis Potvin scored from the point for New York at 15:10, and Bernie Federko got his second of the night for St. Louis 35 seconds later.

Tommy Jonsson moved in from the point to restore the two-goal Islanders lead 1:09 after Federko's goal, but Brian Sutter, St. Louis captain and the oldest of the Sutter clan, scored with 40 seconds left to close the Blues to 6-5.

They came in the third period, but goalie Billy Smith turned them back with some sliding saves, especially in the final minute when Millen was pulled for an extra attacker.



New Jersey's Dave Lewis rode Scott Arniel off the puck in Tuesday's early going, but Arniel's goal at 13:59 of the second period put Winnipeg ahead for good as the Jets posted a 6-3 victory in the National Hockey League contest.

## COREBOARD

### Basketball

### The Road to the N.C.A.A. Championship

#### A Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE				
Atlantic Division				
W	L	Pct.	GB	
1	1	.500	0	Yale
2	2	.333	1	Harvard
3	3	.250	2	Stanford
4	4	.200	3	Yale
5	5	.167	4	Yale

Central Division				
W	L	Pct.	GB	
1	1	.500	0	Yale
2	2	.333	1	Harvard
3	3	.250	2	Stanford
4	4	.200	3	Yale
5	5	.167	4	Yale

Midwest Division				
W	L	Pct.	GB	
1	1	.500	0	Yale
2	2	.333	1	Harvard
3	3	.250	2	Stanford
4	4	.200	3	Yale
5	5	.167	4	Yale

Pacific Division				
W	L	Pct.	GB	
1	1	.500	0	Yale
2	2	.333	1	Harvard
3	3	.250	2	Stanford
4	4	.200	3	Yale
5	5	.167	4	Yale

TUESDAY'S RESULTS				
Yale	77	70	Yale	77
Harvard	77	70	Harvard	77
Stanford	77	70	Stanford	77
Yale	77	70	Yale	77
Harvard	77	70	Harvard	77

WESTERN CONFERENCE				
Midwest Division				
W	L	Pct.	GB	
1	1	.500	0	Yale
2	2	.333	1	Harvard
3	3	.250	2	Stanford
4	4	.200	3	Yale
5	5	.167	4	Yale

Pacific Division				
W	L	Pct.	GB	
1	1	.500	0	Yale
2	2	.333	1	Harvard
3	3	.250	2	Stanford
4	4	.200	3	Yale
5	5	.167	4	Yale

TUESDAY'S RESULTS				
Yale	77	70	Yale	77
Harvard	77	70	Harvard	77
Stanford	77	70	Stanford	77
Yale	77	70	Yale	77
Harvard	77	70	Harvard	77

WESTERN CONFERENCE				
Midwest Division				
W	L	Pct.	GB	
1	1	.500	0	Yale
2	2	.333	1	Harvard
3	3	.250	2	Stanford
4	4	.200	3	Yale
5	5	.167	4	Yale

Pacific Division				
W	L	Pct.	GB	
1	1	.500	0	Yale
2	2	.333	1	Harvard
3	3	.250	2	Stanford
4	4	.200	3	Yale
5	5	.167	4	Yale

#### FIRST ROUND

WEST	St. John's 1 (27-3)
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#### SECOND ROUND

WEST	St. John's 1 (27-3)
St. John's 1 (27-3)	St. John's 1 (27-3)
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St. John's 1 (27-3)	St. John's 1 (27-3)
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